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Kravchuk meets with Canadian PM, ministers and business leaders

by Christopher Guly

Special to *The Ukrainian Weekly*

OTTAWA — Ukrainian Parliament Chairman Leonid Kravchuk is confident that Canada will recognize his country's independence following the December 1 referendum. The 57-year-old former Communist leader echoed those feelings throughout last week's two-day visit to the nation's capital.

"To not recognize it would be similar to denying the existence of the sun," said Mr. Kravchuk, who is running in Ukraine's first presidential election on December 1.

Shortly after Chairman Kravchuk was officially welcomed to Canada by External Affairs Minister Barbara McDougall last Sunday, September 22, the excited flag-waving crowd of Ukrainian Canadians repeatedly called on the Canadian government to recognize Ukrainian sovereignty. Chairman Kravchuk avoided entering the fray and chose the diplomatic route of wading into the crowd and shaking enthusiastic hands.

Almost a month earlier, the Ukrainian leader had sent a telegram urging Prime Minister Brian Mulroney to immediately recognize Ukraine's August 24 declaration of independence. In Ottawa, Mr. Kravchuk explained that the communiqué had been misinterpreted and that he had wanted the Canadian government only to accept the independence manifesto as an intention and not as reality prior to the December 1 plebiscite.

A formal declaration was later signed between Mrs. McDougall and Ukrainian Foreign Minister Anatoly Zlenko, (Continued on page 3)

Ukrainians demonstrate across United States 5,000 rally across from White House

by Khristina Lew

WASHINGTON — Five thousand demonstrators, bearing a 25-foot banner stating "Independence Means Freedom and Democracy" and waving hundreds of Ukrainian national flags, rallied for U.S. recognition of Ukraine's independence on September 22 in Lafayette Park, across from the White House.

Three simultaneous demonstrations — in Washington, Chicago and Los Angeles — were organized by the National Committee for U.S.A. Recognition of Ukraine, an ad-hoc committee comprising the Ukrainian American Coordinating Council and the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America in association with various Ukrainian community organizations, to urge President George Bush to recognize Ukraine's August 24 Act of the Declaration of Independence.

Busloads of supporters, women's, veterans and youth organizations descended on the nation's capital from the New York and Washington metropolitan areas, Delaware, Florida, Massachusetts, New York state, Pennsylvania and Ohio.

The 1 p.m. rally began with the singing of the American national anthem performed by the Promin Choir of New York. Demonstrators were greeted by Dr. George Solty, a representative of the UACC, who summarized the objectives of the rally and introduced the rally's master and mistress of ceremonies Eugene Iwanciw, director of the Washington Office of the Ukrainian (Continued on page 5)



Demonstrators urge President George Bush to recognize Ukraine's independence. Khristina Lew

Los Angeles expresses solidarity

by Maria Cap

Special to *The Ukrainian Weekly*

LOS ANGELES — A Ukrainian independence and solidarity rally took place here on Sunday, September 22. Approximately 700 Ukrainian Americans and representatives from other nationalities rallied in support of Ukraine's declaration of independence at the Federal Building on Wilshire Boulevard in Westwood.

Prior to the 1:30 p.m. program, people of all ages marched with banners, signs and flags along the heavily traversed Wilshire Blvd. The main banner stated: "Only independence will bring freedom and democracy to Ukraine." Other popular slogans and

signs were: recognize independent Ukraine; support Ukraine's freedom; solidarity with independent Ukraine; support independent Ukraine; George, support Ukraine, now!

The rally began with invocations by Msgr. Peter Leskiw of the Ukrainian Catholic Church of the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin Mary and the Rev. Stephen Hallick of St. Andrew's Ukrainian Orthodox Church, followed by the American anthem and "Zhyvy Ukrainsko," sung by the Kobzar choir, under the direction of Greg Hallick.

The rally's opening remarks and purpose were presented in English and Ukrainian by the moderators, Thomas

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Chicago supports Ukraine's independence

by Daria Markus

Special to *The Ukrainian Weekly*

CHICAGO — More than 2,000 people gathered at noon on Sunday, September 22, at the steps of St. Nicholas Ukrainian Catholic Cathedral both to celebrate the declaration of the independence of Ukraine and to demonstrate for recognition of Ukraine's new status by President George Bush and the U.S. government.

Chicago area Ukrainians were joined by Ukrainians from Detroit, Cleveland, Minneapolis, Milwaukee and other cities.

The event was organized by the local branches of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America and the Ukrainian

American Coordinating Council. It started with a service in St. Nicholas Cathedral celebrated by Bishop Innocent Lotocky. Later, a procession from St. Volodymyr's Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Cathedral joined the ceremonies outside the church, as people spilled onto adjacent streets that were closed to traffic for the duration of the event.

Even though it was a cool and rather cloudy day for this time of the year, numerous blue-and-yellow flags fluttering in the wind brightened the day, it was a colorful and a pleasant sight to behold. There were also many placards that displayed such messages as "In 1988 we voted for U.S.A. president, not

(Continued on page 4)

Byelorussian leader: Chornobyl has condemned our nation

by Ludmilla Thorne

NEW YORK — "Since the nuclear reactor explosion of April 1986, one out of four persons in Byelorussia lives in zones of high radiation fallout," said Vasil Yakovenko, the president of the Byelorussian Socio-Ecological Union "Chernobyl."

"And if radiation had a color, the entire republic would be kindled by bright flames," he told Freedom House representatives.

Mr. Yakovenko is also chief editor of the independent weekly newspaper *Nabat*, which focuses primarily on ecological issues. The word "nabat" means to ring an alarm or to issue a warning about a great calamity, and in view of Chornobyl's cataclysmic effects on Byelorussia, Ukraine and parts of Russia, the title is well chosen.

During a recent visit to Freedom House the Byelorussian editor and *Nabat*'s scientific consultant, Prof. Alexander Lutsko, spoke with special concern about the plight of the so-called "liquidators" or young clean-up workers who were sent to Chornobyl without protective clothing or warning regarding the hazards of radiation. Seven thousand of them have already died, he noted.

Thousands of other young men, many of whom were military reservists, are now suffering from spinal cord disorders, loss of eyesight, sexual dysfunction and sterility. And yet, Soviet authorities refuse to acknowledge that these illnesses resulted from exposure to high radiation levels during the clean-up operation. "How do you think the mothers must feel about their government, mothers whose young sons have now turned into invalids?" asked Prof. Lutsko.

In Byelorussia 9,546 former clean-up workers are currently registered and have formed support groups, but thousands of others are dispersed throughout the Soviet Union and their health remains unmonitored.

The two Byelorussian visitors pointed out that although the Chornobyl nuclear power plant complex is located in Prypiat, Ukraine, the site of the No. 4 reactor that exploded on April 26, 1986, is about 13 kilometers from the Byelorussian border, and the lethally radioactive cloud that was emitted as a result of the nuclear disaster passed first over Byelorussia.

As a result, 70 percent of the radioactive substances ejected by the explosion were deposited in five of the republic's six regions. This includes 25 towns and 2,779 villages. More than 18 percent of Byelorussia was covered by radioactive fallout. The heaviest concentrations fell on the republic's southeastern regions of Gomel and Mogilev.

Out of Byelorussia's population of 10 million, today 2.4 million people are living in areas that are highly contaminated with cesium-137 and other radioactive isotopes. "The world is used to thinking that Chornobyl is essentially a Ukrainian tragedy, but it's not," said Mr. Yakovenko. In addition to Ukraine and Byelorussia, certain parts of Russia, most notably Tula, Kaluga, Bryansk and Voronezh were also devastated by nuclear fallout.

In addition, the internal radiation dose of the entire Byelorussian population is higher than normal because irradiated food products were distributed within the republic as well as beyond Byelorussia's borders. During the first four years after the nuclear accident, potatoes, grains, cucumbers,

onions, leafy green vegetables and fruits continued to be grown on highly contaminated land.

Also, livestock which was grazing in contaminated areas, including the 30-kilometer epicenter of the nuclear accident, was slaughtered and used for consumption. Milk from cows which grazed on contaminated pastures was likewise distributed among the people.

Detailed information on such activities is continually reported by *Nabat*. An anthology of articles from the Byelorussian newspaper is currently being prepared by Freedom House with the moral and financial support of Alexander Solzhenitsyn's Russian Social Fund. Some of the data that has emerged is as follows:

- During June 10-18, 1986, a series of instructions was issued by the Agro-Industrial Agency of the USSR and the Soviet Ministry of Health stating that 45,000 tons of meat from livestock which was feeding in the contaminated areas of Ukraine, Byelorussia and Russia be processed. Out of this total, 29,000 tons were packed in Byelorussia, 4,000 tons of which were later buried.
- The instructions also provided that 2 million tons of milk taken from the same cattle be distributed in Byelorussia, Ukraine and Russia; 1.6 million tons of powdered milk were prepared from this milk, half of which was consumed by Byelorussia.

• The instructions stipulated that only 10 percent of clean meat be added to the contaminated portion for the preparation of consumer items such as sausage, but according to Mr. Yakovenko, the actual proportions were two-thirds clean meat to one-third that was contaminated.

• Out of the 15,000 tons of food products that were prepared from this meat, 7,500 tons were consumed in Byelorussia and the rest were distributed in Komi, the Urals, Kazakhstan and Georgia. However, Georgia refused to use the meat products and returned them to Byelorussia.

• 5,000 tons of dry feeds for livestock were prepared from the contaminated meat.

• 52,000 tons of radioactive bones from the meat were ground for the preparation of animal feeds in Byelorussia.

• 4,000 tons of the contaminated meat are currently stocked under refrigeration by Byelorussia.

• On June 27, 1986, the Agro-Industrial Agency and the Soviet Ministry of Health also issued instructions regarding the use of eggs, fowl and such by-products as down, all of which came from contaminated regions.

• During the course of two years after the Chornobyl nuclear accident had taken place, conifers and grasses which were growing in the contaminated areas continued to be milled into cattle feed, thus adding to the overall internal radiation level of the Byelorussian population.

• In addition to military reservists, coal miners and Afghanistan veterans were among the 600,000 clean-up workers. Radiation doses to which they were exposed were arbitrarily determined by officials and higher military officers and entered into their documents. Very often the data was simply made up. The 7,000 death toll was provided by the All-Union Chornobyl Organization.

• 4.82 million people are currently living in radioactive zones of Byelorussia, Ukraine and Russia.

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Newsbriefs from Ukraine

reported Ukrinform/TASS. The two classes, which are free, will be taught by rabbis from New York who will concentrate on modern Hebrew, history and culture. (RFE/RL Daily Report)

• MOSCOW — On July 16, an agreement between the Soviet telecommunications ministry and U.S. West Inc., announced an increase in the number of international calls in and out of the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union's only international phone gateway, in Moscow, will be expanded from 1,200 circuits to 15,000. Two new gateways able to handle 4,000 calls each will be installed in Kiev and Leningrad. (The Washington Times)

• KRSNOARMIYSKE — Representatives of miners' collectives met here in the Donetske area on July 19 to discuss the formation of an independent trade union. The conference is a result of the miners' dissatisfaction with the official trade union organization, the Federation of Independent Trade Unions, which apparently took a neutral position regarding the miners' strikes the past spring. (RFE/RL Daily Report)

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KGB dissolved in Ukraine

by Raisa Rudenko
Kiev Press Bureau

KIEV — The Ukrainian Parliament voted on September 23 in a closed session to dissolve the KGB. Instead, it will create a new national security service, (Sluzhba Natsionalnoi Bezpeky) which will be absolutely independent from Moscow.

At a press conference held to announce the decision, Vasyl Durdynets, head of the Ukrainian Supreme Council's Committee on Defense and Security, Mykola Holushko, former KGB chief and temporary director of the new SNB, and People's Deputy Yuriy Kostenko stated that the SNB is a completely new entity, although it will take over the material and technological assets of the former KGB.

Until the election of a Ukrainian president, the SNB will answer directly to the Ukrainian Supreme Council and its chairman.

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Kravchuk addresses myriad issues on eve of North American trip

by Chrystyna Lapychak
Kiev Press Bureau

Following is the conclusion of Chairman Leonid Kravchuk's press conference with American and Canadian journalists in Kiev on the eve of his departure for Canada and the United States.

The American journalists present were: Roman Ferencevych of *Voice of America*, Christine Demkowych of *The New York Times* and *Baltimore Sun*, Daniel Sneider of *The Christian Science Monitor*, Juan Tamayo of *The Miami Herald*, Lisa Trei of *The San Francisco Chronicle* and Chrystyna Lapychak of *The Ukrainian Weekly*. Also included was Natalia Feduschak of *Canadian Press*.

Christine Demkowych: I have two questions. Back to Mr. Kravchuk's trip to the U.S. — are you going to ask for direct economic aid from the U.S.?

Secondly, in your speeches, you frequently speak about support of an independent Ukraine and the need to transform the economy into a free market system. Other times, however, you speak of a need to implement an administrative command system. These two schools of thought are contradictory. Which one do you ultimately support?

Mr. Kravchuk: I'm going to ask for some kind of aid from business people,

if I have a chance, perhaps even governmental circles. But it will depend on how the negotiations will go, talks, meetings with business people.

I have intentions to meet — well, when President Bush was here he confirmed that when I come to the United States, to the United Nations, he has the intention of meeting with me. Of course I'll take advantage of the opportunity of meeting him, to give him detailed information about events in the former USSR and Ukraine. Because besides everything, I am a member of the State Council, the state organization today which tackles all acute foreign and domestic affairs. That's why I'll inform him not only about Ukraine, but about the processes which are under way in other republics and especially about the future of the union.

Naturally, we have some primary agreements with the state of Iowa about their selling us some corn. I mean to say that this appears to be going somewhere.

About the second question. I naturally support the transfer to a market economy. Speaking today during a symposium I said, I tried to assert that we have no other choice, that we have to decisively take this route. It's not possible to build up a market mechanism on the old administrative system and we must do this as soon as possible, psychologically, professionally work out all the details, to educate people,

invite businessmen from abroad. But we need time for that.

It's not possible to do it as quickly as we would like to. We've started taking the most decisive steps only after the declaration of independence. New opportunities have arisen, but it's only less than a month since its adoption.

Daniel Sneider: At the State Council meeting Monday it was agreed that the Committee on Economic Management would coordinate all of the food and other aid from foreign countries to the Soviet Union and would centralize the receipt of that aid and its distribution. Is that the way you understand this decision, that it means that Ukraine will not be receiving aid directly, but it will all go through the economic management committee, headed by Ivan Silayev?

Mr. Kravchuk: I have an ambivalent attitude toward this. Of course I would like Ukraine to get credits by itself and buy everything it needs. But my wish is just my wish. I have already mentioned that foreign banks and companies stress their desire to do business only with the center. It surprises us, somehow.

We have a young economy, a young democracy, and it seems that in order to support us practical measures are necessary. But I understand businesspeople: they wouldn't dare take any risks. That is it's become more than a wish for us, but a necessity.

But we agreed that we won't take what the center decided to give us, but we will take what we need and we will bear responsibility for it and we will be aware of our part in paying it back. That means if we don't need grain to make bread, but need beans, we'll take the beans. If we won't need meat or milk, then we won't take any. We'll take only that which we need and will be responsible for.

Daniel Sneider: Let me just follow this up a second. Mr. Luzhkov is in Brussels and London discussing aid with the E.C. Now are you going to have to go through Mr. Luzhkov and tell him what you need and then he is going to negotiate that for the whole union? How is this going to work?

Mr. Kravchuk: Of course, but we don't know what kind of agreements Mr. Luzhkov will make, how much credit he'll get. When he will know that he will get credit worth, say 10 billion, to buy this of that with that 10 billion, we'll tell him that we ask for 1 billion out of this 10 billion, and that we need these and these consumer goods with this billion. And so we'll take it and we will be responsible for it, but now it's just a problem of studying it while Mr. Luzhkov doesn't know what he'll be given yet.

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Kravchuk meets...

(Continued from page 1)

in which both countries agreed to establish exchange program in politics, the economy, science, technology, education and sports. The brief document also stated that the two would also "respect the free and democratic choice of the people of Ukraine and be guided by the principles of international law."

Mr. Kravchuk, who became chairman of the Ukrainian Parliament last July, predicted that 80 percent of Ukrainians would vote for independence. Secretary of State McDougall, who opened the Canadian Consulate in Kiev earlier this month, said that her government looked forward to assisting Ukraine with developing a market economy.

Canada recently announced \$5 million in technical assistance and up to \$50 million in credits for Ukraine. Following his trip to Ottawa, Chairman Kravchuk also walked away with Canadian pledges to cultivate the agricultural and transportation sectors, along with an agreement by the Canadian Bank Note Company to produce Ukraine's new currency.

In return, he insisted that Ukraine would become a non-nuclear state that would neither "accept, produce or acquire nuclear weapons." In its new independence, Chairman Kravchuk added that the former Soviet republic would abolish censorship, respect human rights and promote private property.

He singled out Canada for special praise. "As a model to build on, Canada holds the most appeal to us," he said.

The Ukrainian delegation, which included Ihor Yukhnovsky, chairman of the National Council and Foreign Trade Minister Volodymyr Kravchenko, also entered cooperative ventures with the Ukrainian Canadian Congress (UCC). Following a closed-door meeting, UCC President Dr. Dmytro Cipywnyk said that the Ca-

nada-Ukraine Business Council would increase its bilateral activities and that a new International Association of Community Colleges in Ukraine will begin offering six-month practical training courses in Canada.

Mr. Kravchuk said that plans for a Ukrainian diplomatic mission in the country have yet to be finished. However, Dr. Volodymyr Onyskiw, a retired biologist, has already donated property, on land between Ottawa and Montreal, on which to house consular staff.

Chairman Kravchuk also held private meetings with the prime minister, Governor General Ray Hnatyshyn, Deputy Prime Minister Don Mazankowski, who is also Canada's finance minister, and Opposition Leader Jean

Chretien. The Ukrainian leader said that all were pleased with his country's move towards democratic reform.

Yet, when asked about his own recent renunciation of his Communist roots, Mr. Kravchuk skillfully sidestepped the question: "Not many people can say that what they believed five years ago is what they believe today."

The Parliament chairman said he didn't find it unusual that he was traveling with opposition leader Mr. Yukhnovsky. In fact, he lauded the "excellent working relationship" he has shared with the democratic National Council.

However, when referring to Mr. Yukhnovsky as the "former" opposition leader during a news conference, Mr. Kravchuk was corrected by his colleague

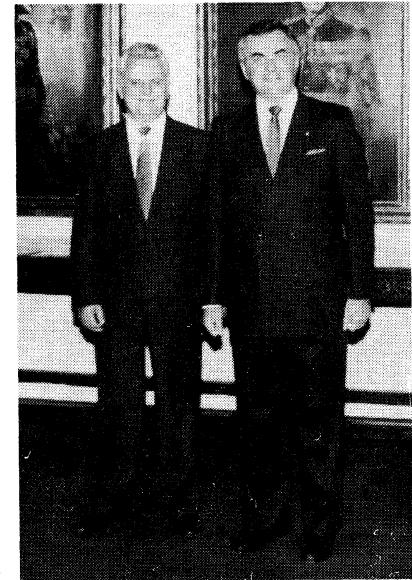
who assured reporters that the opposition continued to be very much alive in Ukraine. Mr. Yukhnovsky, it should be noted, also is chairman of the Ukrainian Parliament's Committee on Education and Science.

Sitting to the right of the president, who smiled nervously, Mr. Yukhnovsky added that he would join Mr. Kravchuk in the December presidential race. The Ukrainian Canadian Congress hopes to be included in any team of international observers which may be organized to travel to Kiev for the plebiscite.

Prior to leaving for a one-day visit to Toronto, Chairman Kravchuk also toured the Ukrainian Canadian centennial exhibit at the Canadian Museum of Civilization. His wife, Antonina, followed her own private program.



Canada's Prime Minister Brian Mulroney (right) meets with Leonid Kravchuk.



Governor General Ray Hnatyshyn welcomes the chairman of Ukraine's Supreme Council.

Los Angeles...

(Continued from page 1)

Daniels and Stephen Schmotoiocha, chairman of the board of directors of the California Committee to Aid Ukraine. They noted that in Los Angeles, the Ukrainian communities of California and Arizona have joined other Ukrainian Americans nationwide in supporting the people of Ukraine, showing solidarity with their declaration of independence, and calling upon the United States and other world governments to recognize Ukraine's independence and to establish full diplomatic relations with Ukraine.

The main speaker, Los Angeles City Councilman Zev Yaroslavsky (whose parents are from Ukraine), called on the United States government to recognize the "free and democratic forces that are at work in Ukraine" and to endorse Ukraine's declaration of independence of August 24.

Criticizing President George Bush for his delay in recognizing the independence of Lithuania, Estonia and Latvia, Councilman Yaroslavsky called on Mr. Bush to "be the leader that we expect our president to be and not wait until it is convenient or safe; not wait until there has been another putsch; not wait until there have been another three or 300 people killed in the streets." He called on the U.S. government to "be among the first nations" to recognize Ukraine's independence and "not wait for half the world to do so" before deciding to act.

Ihor Lesyk, rally chairman, and Alexander Rivnyi, president of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America (UCCA) in Los Angeles, welcomed the crowd in Ukrainian and English and encouraged the people to take action. Mr. Lesyk stated that supporting and/or restructuring the Russian empire would be a major historical mistake for the United States and the world as a whole.

According to Dr. Yuri Shevchuk, deputy from Rivne, Ukraine, and an active member of Rukh, Ukraine's centuries-old struggle for freedom and independence has "entered a decisive stage." This struggle, led by the alliance of democratic, anti-Communist parties and organizations, such as Rukh, the Popular Movement of Ukraine, has "openly declared that their primary and ultimate goal is the independent state of Ukraine, based on democracy, respect of individual rights and freedom for everyone who considers Ukraine to be their motherland, be they Ukrainian or

Chicago Sun-Times editorial urging Ukraine's recognition

Following is the full text of an editorial that appeared in the Chicago Sun-Times on Wednesday, September 25, calling on the U.S. government to recognize Ukraine's independence. The editorial was headlined "Recognize Ukraine Sovereignty." It is the first editorial by a major U.S. newspaper urging recognition of Ukraine as an independent state.

After existing for most of this century as an appendage to the Soviet Union, the republic of Ukraine is joining the parade of nations once subordinate to the Soviets in asserting full independence. It is a status to which Ukrainians are both legally and justly entitled.

It would be in the interest of the United States, as the free world's chief drum-beater for the right of self-determination, to recognize Ukraine as a sovereign state.

The Ukrainian Parliament, in its August 24 declaration of independence, acted in accord with the terms of Ukraine's becoming part of the USSR seven decades ago. The Ukrainian constitution included a formal right to withdraw from the Soviet Union, as well as authority for Ukraine to have its own armed forces and (in theory) to conduct its own foreign policy as an "equal" of the Soviet Union and a founding member of the United Nations.

We see no compelling reason for delaying U.S. recognition of Ukraine's independence and sovereignty.

Jewish, Russian or Greek, Armenian or Polish."

What Ukrainians want, he said, is to "build, create and to prosper in their own homeland, and to cherish their ancient culture, language and traditions without barring anyone else from cherishing their own."

Another guest from Ukraine, Dr. Victor Korenha of Kiev, also an active member of Rukh and the official Rukh representative to California, strongly affirmed Ukraine's desire to be a free and independent state.

He supported Ukraine's push for independence with historical facts. He pointed out: 20 million Ukrainians perished in this century alone, due to wars, Communist tyranny, concentration camps and the great famine of 1932-1933. The number of victims from the Chernobyl nuclear catastrophe still cannot be calculated. Also, "ethnic assimilation, Russification and forced expulsion" have taken a toll on the Ukrainian population and culture.

Quoting poetess Lesya Ukrainka — "a nation which endured enslavement will never want to enslave another nation," — Dr. Korenha assured the world that Ukraine has no desire to occupy or threaten any foreign territory, nor to change any borders. "Having been oppressed for centuries, Ukraine wants to join the world community as an equal among equals," he said.

A third speaker from Ukraine, Ihor Likhovyi, deputy of the Cherkasy

Oblast and director of the Taras Shevchenko Museum in Kaniv, addressed the crowd in Ukrainian, asking the American government and people to support and recognize an independent Ukraine.

He was followed by Zoryana Keske, a student of Pierce College and UCLA, who read her poem, "Ukraine," dedicated to the Los Angeles rally.

Taras Masnyj, president of UCCA in Phoenix, Ariz., encouraged Ukrainian Americans to spread the word, write letters, send telegrams, publish newspaper editorials, etc., between now and the December 1 referendum on Ukraine's independence.

The rally ended with a reading of the resolution for prompt recognition of Ukrainian independence, followed by greetings of support from foreign governments and other nationalities in Southern California. A strong delegation from the national government of Vietnam actively participated in the rally and a representative from Democratic China was present. Polish, Lithuanian and Byelorussians representatives addressed the rally, supporting Ukraine's declaration of independence.

By the end of the rally, some 500 signatures supporting the resolution were gathered. The Ukrainian national anthem officially closed the rally around 4 p.m. The rally's proceedings were well-covered by the local news media (TV Channels 5 and 9) that same evening.



Scene of Los Angeles rally near the city's federal building.

Chicago...

(Continued from page 1)

Gorbachev's messenger," "New Union" — a new cell in the old prison," "No Union Treaty — Independence."

In his opening remarks, Orest Baranyk, president of the Chicago branch of the UCCA, summarized the objectives of the rally: to celebrate Ukraine's independence; to demand that President Bush promptly recognize the independence of Ukraine by establishing diplomatic relations; and to show the solidarity of American Ukrainians with the democratic forces in Ukraine.

Mr. Baranyk also pointed out that if the referendum on independence in Ukraine is to succeed, it is necessary to send observation teams to prevent fraud during voting.

Among the guest speakers was the consul general of Lithuania, Jaclovas Kleiza, who said that he believes in miracles because of what has happened to Lithuania. He added that he believes such a miracle will also happen to Ukraine.

Other representatives of the Baltic states have also voiced their support of Ukraine and expressed their thanks for the support Ukrainians have given in the past to the Baltic nations in their struggle for independence.

Illinois State Rep. Myron Kulas admitted that he had not believed he would see Ukraine independent in his lifetime — until he visited Ukraine last year. The local chapter of Friends of Rukh sponsored the trip of both Mr. Kulas and State Sen. Walter Dudycz during parliamentary elections in 1990. There, Rep. Kulas said he "saw the spirit that will make Ukraine free."

State Sen. Dudycz also appealed to President Bush for recognition of Ukraine's independence "as soon as practically possible."

The city of Chicago was represented by Alderman Louis Gutierrez, who also visited Ukraine a year ago. "The next time I visit Ukraine," he said to the delight of demonstrators, "my passport will be stamped by a Ukrainian, not Soviet, stamp."

The keynote speaker was to be Rep. Henry Hyde, who was unable to attend and only sent his greetings, as did Sens. Alan Dixon and Paul Simon, Rep. William Lipinski and Gov. Jim Edgar. All of them indicated their support for the independence of Ukraine.

Other speakers were representatives of the Latvian Popular Front, the American Jewish Committee and Polish American Congress.

The second part of the program was conducted in the Ukrainian language. The chief speakers were Zenoviy Turkalo, president of the Chicago chapter of the UACC, and Dr. Myroslav Charkevycz.

In his lengthy speech Dr. Charkevycz brought up the issue of the "shameful" referendum on independence scheduled to be held in Ukraine on December 1. In the leaflet announcing the demonstration, "shameful referendum" headed the agenda, but actually this issue was not emphasized in the English-language part of the program.

After Andriy Skiba read rally resolutions, a short program performed by the Surma men's choir, director by Roman Andrushko, followed. The event ended with singing of the Ukrainian national anthem.

The demonstration was covered by local television stations and the leading daily newspapers, the Chicago Tribune and Chicago Sun-Times.

5,000 rally...

(Continued from page 1)



Philadelphia area Ukrainians wear traditional Hutsul garb.



Kristina Lew

Young SUM-A members wave the Ukrainian national flag during Hrono's "Ukraino."



Across from the White House, a host of signs gives compelling reasons for U.S. recognition.



Tamara Gallo and Eugene Iwanciw, rally MC's.

Resolution of national rallies for recognition of Ukraine

Resolution of national rallies for U.S. recognition of Ukrainian independence adopted in Washington, Chicago and Los Angeles on Sunday, September 22.

Whereas, on August 24, 1991, the Ukrainian Parliament declared Ukrainian independence and the creation of an independent and democratic state — Ukraine;

Whereas, the said declaration was a manifestation of the will of the Ukrainian people to live freely on its own ancestral land;

Whereas, Ukrainian history from the Kievan state in the 10th century to the Declaration of August 24, 1991, constitutes a lengthy chain in the struggle of the Ukrainian people to assume their rightful place among the free nations of the world;

Whereas, August 24, 1991, is the realization of the national aspirations of the undaunted people of Ukraine who have endured much suffering throughout the centuries, perhaps best symbolized by the man-made genocidal famine of 1932-1933, when 7 to 10 million Ukrainian innocents perished at the hands of their oppressors;

Whereas, the Ukrainian people have overcome centuries of ruthless subjugation, most recently almost 75 years of foreign communist totalitarianism and oppression, and have decisively expressed their unequivocal will to national independence on August 24, 1991;

Now, therefore be it resolved that Ukrainian Americans gathered at public rallies throughout these United States, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, in Washington, Chicago and Los Angeles, on this 22nd day of September, 1991, send their heartfelt greetings to the people of Ukraine and assure them of our wholehearted support for the Declaration of Ukrainian Independence of August 24, 1991;

Furthermore, Ukrainian Americans throughout these United States vow with all their strength and vigor to assist in giving tangible realization to the newly re-established independent and democratic state — Ukraine;

Furthermore, we turn to our American government to give genuine support to the people of Ukraine by officially recognizing the Declaration of Independence; and

Furthermore, we appeal to President George Bush and the government of the United States of America to manifest full support and recognition by establishing relations with the government and people of Ukraine thereby gaining for these United States a true and committed ally in Eastern Europe and enhancing the position of democracy in what was formerly the Soviet Union by strengthening the standing of an independent Ukraine within the international community of democratic states.

National Association, and Tamara Gallo, assistant director of the Ukrainian National Information Service.

Archbishop Antony of the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church and Msgr. John Bura of the Ukrainian Catholic Church prayed for Ukraine's people and the nation's independence.

Ms. Gallo then introduced the rally's first speaker, Dr. Gregory Stanton, human rights advocate noted for his activism in exposing the Cambodian genocide, legal consultant to the defense of People's Deputy Stepan Khmara and professor of law currently affiliated with the American University in Washington.

Dr. Stanton quoted from a speech he delivered in Kiev's Independence Square on May 13:

"As I look today at your sunlit faces, shining with hope, I know that the future of Ukraine is bright. I know that your long night beneath the oppressive dark cloud of communism is nearly over. Because communism runs counter to the current of freedom. Like a huge dam of ice, communism blocks the channels of creativity; and in Perm's winter cold it tries to freeze the human heart. But the ice of communism is melting, and the river of life will again run warm... Free all political prisoners! Free Ukraine!"

Taras Petrynenko and Hrono, Ukraine's leading rock band, then took the stage to sing "Hospody Pomyluy" (Lord Have Mercy).

"Recognize Ukraine now to avoid American agony later!" declared the rally's second speaker, Dr. Lev Dobriansky, former ambassador to the Bahamas under the Reagan administration. Georgetown University professor and former director of its Institute of

Comparative Political and Economic Systems, former president of the UCCA and current chairman of the National Captive Nations Committee.

Dr. Dobriansky detailed America's birth into independence and its subsequent move toward democracy, and demanded that the people of Ukraine be independent first and choose their federation, confederation or commonwealth later.

The following speaker, Dr. Constantine Menges, professor and author, senior federal official on foreign policy issues (including transitions to democracy) and former assistant to the president on national security affairs under the Reagan administration, spoke on behalf of the Center for Security Policy, a Washington think-tank. Dr. Menges stated that he would expect the U.S. president to recognize Ukraine's independence after the December 1 referendum and lead other free nations to do the same.

He encouraged Ukrainians to forgive the past, "as was so well done in Poland, to move on to the future, and to build peace and harmony in Ukraine."

Kirill Goncharenko, special assistant to Sen. Alfonse D'Amato (R-N.Y.), read a statement of support from the senator, who was unable to attend the rally.

"Sen. D'Amato has repeatedly urged President Bush to recognize the sovereignty and independence of Ukraine, and of every republic that democratically elects to be free. There is no reason to wait — if the Ukrainian people choose to be free, then freedom must be theirs."

Mr. Goncharenko stated that Sen. D'Amato has called for the replacement of the Ukrainian and Byelorussian

(Continued on page 10)

THE
Ukrainian Weekly

Ignore the republics at your own risk

The Wall Street Journal recently reported the following:

"The massive changes sweeping the Soviet Union since last month's abortive coup caught the Bush administration flat-footed. Even as the balance of Soviet power shifted to the leaders of the 12 remaining republics, the administration initially clung to a Moscow-oriented approach, encouraging the retention of a significant central authority."

Indeed, thus far, President George Bush and his administration have failed to realize the importance of the former USSR's republics. They have also failed miserably at understanding the motivations of the diverse nationalities of that part of the world who have only recently begun to speak their minds. (One example — need we remind our readers? — was President Bush's speech in Kiev to the Ukrainian Parliament. This was the speech that subsequently had to be explained to the public on the op-ed page of The New York Times by National Security Adviser Brent Scowcroft, an address that one senior official this week called "an unfortunate speech.")

"I'm sure, given what Bush is doing and saying, that he doesn't understand what's happening," Marshall Goldman of the Russian Research Institute at Harvard University told a WSJ reporter. He added, "The advice has been very poor."

And yet, it is not only the Bush administration, but Western leaders in general, who have continued to insist that "Soviet" politics are focused on the so-called center in Moscow and that the republics — some utterly alienated from that center — continue to deal with the West through Moscow.

American and other Western economic officials have insisted to the republics that if they want substantial financial assistance they must maintain some sort of central control over the economy. While visiting the USSR Secretary of State James Baker basically told the republics that requests for aid should emanate from one source rather than many different sources — again, the center.

The Wall Street Journal explained that one reason for this preoccupation with the "center," is that the Bush administration "has largely ignored the handful of specialists in and out of government who have been urging it for some time to focus on the politics and problems of the diverse republics."

Today, as a result, the U.S. is unprepared for the issues being raised by individual republics' leaders, including one Leonid Kravchuk. The administration now finds itself in the position of having to play catch-up on the issues, while it postpones any decisions on relations with the republics.

Are we surprised? No. But we can't help but point out that the U.S. and the West have been ignoring the republics and the nationalities at their own risk.

Oct.
2
1983

Turning the pages back...

On October 2, 1983, the long-awaited dedication of Babi Yar Memorial Park in Denver took place in the presence of some 300 area Jews, Ukrainians, and others. A memorial to 200,000 men and women and children — 100,000 of them Jews — who were slaughtered by the Nazis at a ravine outside of Kiev known as Babi Yar, the park was the result of 12 years of planning and fund-raising by the Babi Yar Park Foundation, and three years of cooperative efforts by the foundation and the Ukrainian Babi Yar Park Committee.

The main inscription on the monument reads: "In memoriam to the 200,000 victims who died, Babi Yar, Kiev, Ukraine, USSR, September 29, 1941 — November 6, 1943, the majority Jews, with Ukrainians and others."

Among the speakers at the dedication ceremony was Gen. Petro Grigorenko, former Soviet political prisoner and member of the Ukrainian and Moscow Helsinki monitoring groups. Gen. Grigorenko reviewed historical events that affected both Ukrainians and Jews, noting that Jews had played a part in Ukraine's struggle for independence, and emphasizing cooperation between Ukrainian and Jewish dissidents in the Soviet Union.

Ivan Stebelsky, chairman of the Ukrainian Babi Yar Park Committee, later wrote: "Our common park in Denver is dedicated to all victims of German atrocities in the tragic ravine. It is the magnificent project of many idealistic and dedicated and progressive people on both sides, Ukrainians and Jews, with vision who believed in a better future based on historical facts, and not on hatred and stereotype, prejudice, myth and so on. We were trying to build the bridge of understanding, good will and cooperation between our two nations."

Perhaps that is why this year, when the news media again began reporting inaccurate information about the Babi Yar tragedy, in conjunction with President George Bush's visit there and the 50th anniversary of the beginning of the killings at the ravine, Mr. Stebelsky once again took action. In two letters to the *Intermountain Jewish News* (one of which, thus far, has been published), Mr. Stebelsky, who has done extensive research into the Babi Yar massacres, attempted to set the record straight in that newspaper. Mr. Stebelsky took exception to that newspaper's statement that "Jews have long accused the Ukrainians of their own heritage of ardent anti-Semitism and an especially close collaborative relationship with their German invaders. Such charges have strong foundation."

The *Intermountain Jewish News* went on to note: "What kept the fire of Jewish-Ukrainian distrust burning was a screaming silence on the Jewish loss at Babi Yar." However, it did add that, "For the first time, Ukrainians seem ready to do the difficult work of facing up to their complicity in the worst horror of history" and saluted the "new Ukrainian approach" as exemplified by the 50th anniversary

(Continued on page 11)

AN ANALYSIS

Ukraine's economic prospects

by Dr. David Marples

There has been considerable speculation as to which of the former Soviet republics could become viable economic entities. The consensus is that after Russia, Ukraine has the best chances of survival as a European state with a highly developed economy.

Yet the picture remains a bleak one. Although Ukraine has an advanced industry and has been a major source of grain crops (of winter wheat in particular), a declining standard of living had been forecasted by its economic experts for the period 1991-1995, even before the August 24 declaration of independence.

This paper will show Ukraine's major advantages and weaknesses, and what sort of prospects lie ahead for Ukraine economically. The remarks that follow, as with any statements on the future of the former territories of the Soviet Union, have to be qualified with the phrase "pending future political developments." For the most part, the assumption is made that relations between Ukraine and its once and future economic partners will be amicable.

In contrast to the Baltic republics, Ukraine's declaration of independence has not received international recognition. Arguably Canada has come very close to agreeing to such recognition if the referendum vote on the subject is a positive one. In particular, Canadian External Affairs minister, Barbara McDougall, made what amounted almost to a pledge during a recent visit to Kiev.

Her remarks on the subject followed those of Canadian Governor-General Ray Hnatyshyn, who informed a banquet in commemoration of 100 years of Ukrainian settlement in Canada, that the country should endorse a "free Ukraine." Prior to this speech, Mr. Hnatyshyn had received a personal request from Leonid Kravchuk, chairman of the Ukrainian Parliament, that Canada recognize independent Ukraine. However, Canadian diplomats generally have used more guarded language on the question.

Some economic experts have posited that Ukraine is in a strong position in terms of its economic power. It is expected that a new currency will soon replace the ruble (though the mechanics of exchange with other republics remain to be elaborated). Trading agreements with Russia and Byelorussia ratified late last year have been confirmed since the failed coup.

Yet Ukraine's industry remains closely linked to that of the RSFSR, and Ukraine has been dependent on Russian fuel for the past several years for its energy, metallurgical and machine-building industries. The Donbas Coalfield, a source of valuable coking coal,

has been the location of unrest for over two years, and 15 percent of this coal basin lies on Russian territory. Aside from the Crimea, Donetske Oblast has the highest proportion of Russian dwellers in Ukraine.²

Thus relations with Russia are likely to be very important in this region. During the three coal miners' strikes of 1989, 1990 and 1991, close relations were forged between miners of the Donetske and Kuznetsk Basins.

Ukraine is the second most populous territory of the former Soviet Union, with a population of 51.4 million. It has accounted for about 25 percent of the Soviet GNP, and in certain sectors the percentage was much higher. In 1989, Ukraine accounted for 16.2 percent of the general national income produced. This placed the republic in second place in the USSR, after Russia. However, if one looks at the generation of national income per head of population, Ukraine falls to sixth place, behind the three Baltic republics, Russia and Byelorussia.³

What are Ukraine's main strengths? First, it possesses a number of key industries, it is, as noted, a vital repository of coking coal. It has a well developed metallurgical and machine building industry. It has accounted in the past for the production of about half the USSR's chemicals, particularly caustic soda and sulfuric acid. It is the largest producer of sugar. In 1989, Ukraine accounted for more than 50 percent of granulated sugar produced in the USSR (7 million out of 13.3 million tons).⁴

In agriculture, Ukraine produced some 21 percent of all agricultural output in the USSR in 1989, and has been known as an important source of winter wheat, technical and feed crops. It has also been posited that Ukraine's shipbuilding industry might be an important source of future exports that would bring needed hard currency into the republic.⁵

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1. The author attended the function in question. See also Edmonton Journal, August 30, 1991.

2. See the statistics on the ethnic composition of Ukraine as compiled by Adrian Karmazyn, based on Ukrainian statistics. The Ukrainian Weekly, September 8, 1991, p. 2.

3. V. Heyets, "Makroekonomichnyi Prohnoz Rozvytku Ekonomiki Ukrayiny v 1995 Roku," Ekonomika Radyanskoy, Ukrayina, No. 4 (April 1991), p. 18.

4. "Narodnoe Khoziaystvo SSSR v 1989: Statisticheskii Ezhegodnik," Moscow, 1990, p. 495.

5. See, for example, John Tedstrom, "Industrial Conversion in Ukraine: Policies and Prospects," Report on the USSR, Vol. 3, No. 34, August 23, 1991, p. 15.

UNA Fund for the Rebirth of Ukraine



The Home Office of the Ukrainian National Association reports that, as of September 21, fraternal organization's newly established Fund for the Rebirth of Ukraine has received 9,084 checks from its members with donations totalling **\$225,658.47**. The contributions include individual members' donations, as well as returns of members' dividend checks and interest payments on promissory notes.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Nationalities and Sovietology

Dear Editor:

Dr. Myron Kuropas' column "Poor George, Poor Mikhail" (September 1) makes a major point regarding the past and present status of Sovietology in the U.S.

On the whole, Prof. Jerry Hough typically represents mainstream academia's position vis-a-vis the Soviet Union and the non-existence and/or relevance of the republics and their nation peoples. Unfortunately, the realistic analysis of Prof. Richard Pipes is a lone voice in the ranks of the upper stratum of Sovietologists.

Fortunately, in the rank and file were, and are, a small but active number of prominent scholars who devoted their lives to the study of the many peoples of the Soviet Union. Most of them have written major books and articles on various republics: such as R. Suny on Georgia, T. Swietochowski on Azerbaijan, J. Armstrong on Ukraine, and R. Hovannisian on Armenia.

Significantly, they supported a major scholarly journal, Nationalities Papers.

Nationalities Papers, devoted explicitly and exclusively to the study of the national minorities in Eastern Europe and the USSR, was founded in 1972 by Prof. Stephan M. Horak and edited by him until his death in 1985.

NP is distributed widely throughout the international scholarly community, including the USSR, systematically promoting the view of the USSR as a multinational empire. NP is proud to have received generous support from the Shevchenko Scientific Society (USA), and has regularly published articles on Ukraine over the span of two decades.

The above information might be of interest to your readers to show that within the scholarly community are those well-equipped to grapple with the problems of each of the republics. Whether the State Department will avail itself of their services and whether academia will pay more attention to them is to be seen.

Henry R. Huttenbach
Editor
Nationalities Papers
New York

Our community is too divided

Dear Editor:

Being a Lutheran, and having been raised in a small town in Texas, I came late to things Ukrainian. One of my first and strongest impressions was of the endemic divisiveness in the so-called Ukrainian "community." My anger and frustration at this perpetual state of affairs has now reached the boiling point, thanks to the disputes within the AAUS which you reported on in the August 1st edition. It seems incredible that an organization with a potential membership of only 50 people should not be able to come to a consensus, especially on such peripheral issues as where to hold a meeting. Alas, this sort of garbage is all too common. A sampling:

1) In the relatively small Ukrainian community in the Twin Cities there are three Orthodox churches.

2) An Orthodox friend — whose ancestors in the old country were actually Catholic — routinely excommunicated Catholics as the nearest thing to swine.

3) Many a church community has

undergone fission over when to celebrate Christmas. This despite the fact that the date originally was chosen in order to co-opt a pagan solstice festival.

4) In Prof. Subtelny's masterful history of Ukraine I learned that U.S. Ukrainians did have one overarching group like the Canadians' UCC, but it fissioned when the Bandera faction took it over. "Bandera faction"? You mean 45 years after the war people are still fighting those anachronistic battles? This is insanity.

The most recent entry in this hall of shame, as even Yuri Shukhevych has already observed, is the disorganized way in which the U.S. Ukrainian community has responded to Ukraine's current situation. There must be a thousand "Committees to Aid Ukraine" and "Funds for Victims of Chernobyl."

My late father attributed this tendency to "otamanshchyna," and I suppose that there is a strong centrifugal current throughout Ukrainian history. Well, it's time for us youngsters (I'm 27) to reject the old divisions and refuse to play along. Only in this way will thousands of disaffected younger Ukrainians be attracted to the community, and only if we accomplish this can we be of value to our (everybody's) "batkivshchyna."

Stephen Sokolyk, M.D.
Edina, Minn.

What to do about the "the"

Dear Editor:

As you are undoubtedly aware, during recent months Western press coverage of the events unfolding in Ukraine has increased considerably. While this may have raised public consciousness regarding Ukraine's existence, I strongly believe that the use of the definite article "the" before Ukraine on the part of the English press is a serious degradation of Ukrainians and their homeland.

To this end, I suggest the Ukrainian press initiate a full-scale letter campaign to any and all newspapers, periodicals and other mass mediums in Canada and America. Letters should stress that Ukrainians are deeply offended every time "the" is used to describe the land of their ancestors, and demand that this practice immediately stop.

Bohdan Wynnyckyj
Toronto

New demand for flags

ROSELAND, N.J. — An unusual side effect of the coup and subsequent moves toward independence in the Soviet Union is that flag manufacturers in the U.S. are enjoying an increase in business, The Star-Ledger reported on September 8.

Annin & Co., the largest flag manufacturer in the U.S., has received more than 100 orders for the flag of the Russian republic. Orders have been flowing in for the Latvian, Lithuanian, Estonian, Ukrainian and Byelorussian flags as well. Orders for the most popular flag style have totaled over 2,100 flags.

C. Randolph Beard, the president of Annin & Co., attributed the increase in sales to recent media coverage, such as when Boris Yeltsin was seen on television waving the Russian flag. He said that Annin has

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Faces and Places

by Myron B. Kuropas



Will the Israelis do right by John Demjanjuk?

"New evidence uncovered in the Soviet Union has turned our case around 180 degrees" declared Yoram Sheftel, John Demjanjuk's defense attorney on Sunday, September 15.

Speaking to some 100 Ukrainians gathered at a forum sponsored by Chicago's Ukrainian American Justice Committee, Mr. Sheftel added: "Every child of 10 years old who reviews this new material will tell you that Ivan Demjanjuk is definitely not Ivan the Terrible."

All that is needed to free the accused in a criminal case is to demonstrate reasonable doubt regarding guilt, Mr. Sheftel pointed out. "In our defense of Mr. Demjanjuk we provided far more evidence, and raised much more reasonable doubt than is ordinarily required, but it wasn't enough," he said. "We realized that our only hope to save Mr. Demjanjuk's life was to prove his innocence. Thanks to perestroika, we've done just that."

Ironically, it was the prosecution which provided the exculpatory evidence. Hoping to strengthen what was obviously a weak case before the Israeli Supreme Court, the prosecution traveled to Moscow and brought back some 15,000 related Nazi and KGB documents. None of the documents confirmed Mr. Demjanjuk's presence at Treblinka. On the contrary, 20 former Treblinka guards who testified at Soviet war crimes trials between 1946 and the 1960s agreed that two men, Nikolai Shilayev and Ivan Marchenko, operated the gas chamber; Marchenko was identified as Ivan the Terrible. The guards' description of Marchenko who had thick lips, a long nose, a scar on his neck, and brown eyes differed substantially from that of Mr. Demjanjuk.

There were other differences as well. Marchenko was described as between 25 and 30. Mr. Demjanjuk was much younger. Marchenko arrived at Treblinka in 1941. Mr. Demjanjuk was captured by the Germans in 1942. Mr. Marchenko was born in Dniproprostrovsk. Mr. Demjanjuk was born in Vinnytsia.

When the prosecution countered that Mr. Demjanjuk used the name Marchenko because that was his mother's maiden name, the defense produced a marriage certificate which proved her maiden name was Tabachuk.

Realizing that his case against Mr. Demjanjuk was evaporating fast, Michael Shaked, the Israeli prosecutor, resisted sharing the information he received in Moscow for months. Later he argued that Mr. Demjanjuk might really have been at Sobibor and Trawniki. According to the Jerusalem Post, Justice Eliezer Goldberg responded that Mr. Shaked was turning his attention to Sobibor and Trawniki. "What about Treblinka?" the justice asked. Mr. Shaked said he would deal with Treblinka later, presumably when the Israeli Supreme Court returns to hear further arguments in December.

"The prosecution now attempts to blur the issues by mixing Sobibor and Trawniki," Mr. Sheftel told the J

salem Post last August. "At this stage the prosecution cannot change its strategy and emphasis."

"The prosecution hasn't learned its lesson," Mr. Sheftel told his Ukrainian audience.

Asked if he thought Mr. Demjanjuk would be returned to the United States, Mr. Sheftel answered in the affirmative. "Mr. Demjanjuk was extradited to Israel to stand trial for crimes of Treblinka, nothing else. Since he didn't commit any crimes at Treblinka he should be returned to the United States."

"But will the OSI convince Israel to keep Mr. Demjanjuk incarcerated? someone asked, "and pursue other possibilities?"

"This is not an OSI political situation," replied Mr. Sheftel. "Israel will do what has to be done."

One wonders. Israel should have done many things in the Demjanjuk case and didn't.

When the Demjanjuk case was about to start I met with the Israeli consul general in Chicago. "Will Israel pay for the defense costs of the Demjanjuk family if they are destitute?" I asked. I was assured that Israel would. Israel didn't do that.

Israel should have prevented the trial from becoming a bloodbath circus and banned all public pre-trial denunciations of Mr. Demjanjuk by high-ranking Israeli officials. Israel didn't do that.

Israel should have blocked scores of Israeli schoolchildren from visiting the courtroom to view a real live "Nazi." Israel didn't do that.

Space does not permit me to go on listing the things Israel should have done during the trial but didn't. But then again it was never meant to be a "trial."

As for the OSI not interfering in the Israeli decision regarding Mr. Demjanjuk's future? Anybody out there believe that? The reputations of Allan Ryan, Eli Rosenbaum, Neal Sher, Rabbi Heir, Simon Wiesenthal, and sundry World Jewish Congress and Anti-Defamation League types are riding on this case. Do you think they will not try to influence the court?

In his book "Chutzpah," Alan Dershowitz devotes several pages to the Demjanjuk trial, suggesting that it was one of the fairest trials in the history of jurisprudence. Mr. Dershowitz had an opportunity to prove his point one-on-one with Mr. Sheftel on a radio talk show in Cleveland. At first he agreed. At the last minute he declined. Mr. Sheftel came on alone. Will Mr. Chutzpah try to influence the Israeli Supreme Court?

John Demjanjuk also spoke to our Chicago Ukrainians. He was 11 years old when the Demjanjuk family nightmare began. Today he is 26 years old. He has spent more than half of his life defending his father's name. He tearfully thanked everyone for their many years of support.

Will the Israelis do right by John Demjanjuk Sr.?

Dzvin tour brings information, contacts to diverse regions of Ukraine

by Roma Ihnatowycz

Special to *The Ukrainian Weekly*

TORONTO — It was not exactly the average Western tourist's idea of a pleasure trip. During the recent Dzvin tour of Ukraine, accommodation was often in tents rather than hotels, meals were few and far between, and the reception was, on a few occasions, rather unpleasant.

"I had one person tell me he'd like to take his automatic rifle and shoot us all," said Dzvin participant Helen Cechmistro of Montreal.

Yet Ms. Cechmistro, like the other 37 Western participants, isn't complaining. She realizes Dzvin was never meant to be a pleasure trip.

The purpose of the trip was to inform a sometimes unwilling Ukrainian public about a wide range of topics; from political and environmental concerns, to health and women's issues, to information about Ukrainians in the diaspora.

"We want to supply people with information so that they can then decide for themselves which path they want to take," said co-organizer Borys Wrzesnewskyj of Toronto.

The Dzvin tour was actually composed of various tour groups, each traveling through different oblasts of Ukraine. The groups went from town to town, set up placards in the central square, handed out pamphlets, buttons and newspapers, and tried to talk to the local population.

In the Soviet Union, especially in the Russified eastern provinces, this sometimes meant misunderstandings with locals and problems with the government.

"I think I've gotten to know the first secretary (of the local Communist Party) of every small town that we've traveled through," said Mr. Wrzesnewskyj.

Upon arriving in a new town, participants often found militia there to "greet" them. One Dzvin tour group had the nozzle of a fire truck pointed at it while agitated in the town square. Even the problem-causing locals often turned out to have Communist connections. One gentleman who kicked and then ripped the Ukrainian flag from one of the Dzvin members turned out to be the personal chauffeur of the third secretary of the local Communist wing.

However, Dzvin participants are quick to point out that these incidents were the exception rather than the rule.



Helene Cechmistro

Dzvin participants in Kramatorske, Donetsk Oblast.

For the most part local response was positive and better than expected.

"People really listened to us. Sometimes even Communists who were not quite certain of their stand talked to us and went away re-evaluating their position," said Myrosia Jejna of Toronto.

The Dzvin tour has been taking place for three years now. It was originally organized by the Moscow-based Slavyutych Ukrainian Cultural Organization and the Moscow Ukrainian Students Club. Mainly young Ukrainians living in Russia took part. Since that time participation has steadily increased.

This year, the largest number of Ukrainians from the West, mainly from North America, participated (last year there were only three). The Youth Division of the Canadian Friends of Rukh, headed by Mr. Wrzesnewskyj, organized the trip over for the 26 Canadians and 11 Americans.

After arriving in Ukraine, the North American participants spent a week in Lviv visiting relatives and adapting to life in Ukraine. They then joined up with the Dzvin tour, already in progress. They toured the eastern regions of Ukraine with them for two weeks and

then all the Dzvin participants attended the Chervona Ruta Music Festival in Zaporizhzhia prior to returning home.

Local Dzvin participants are quick to note the valuable role the Western participants played.

"The fact that there were people here from the West — enlightened, educated people who are able to speak Ukrainian — this was 50 percent of our agitation work right there," said Valeriy Oliynyk, organizer of the Donetsk leg of the trip.

In addition, it gave the participants themselves a chance to develop a better understanding of each other and establish a deeper relationship.

"People always tell us 'Oh, there are Ukrainians overseas and we're all friends.' But we're not. We're not friends until we get to meet each other on programs like this. Only then do we truly share a common language," said Marianna Hyba of Lviv.

One damper on the trip was poor planning on the part of the Ukrainian organizers. Upon arriving in Lviv, Mr. Wrzesnewskyj discovered that no accommodations had been arranged for the North Americans, due to arrive a week later. Rukh, which was taking part this year in the organization of the trip, was not being helpful. Often throughout the tour Dzvin groups found no arranged accommodations or transportation.

As well, some North Americans found no Dzvin tours in progress to attach themselves to, as was the plan.

Said one participant, "I thought we were going to join Dzvin. Instead I found out we were Dzvin."

It's clear the Dzvin trip is not for everyone. As Lydia Kulish from Montreal explains, "I think it's only a certain type of person who should come on this trip. You should be interested in the political situation in Ukraine. You should care about it. You should have grown up in a certain environment and you should be very, very well prepared as to what to expect."

What to expect is an exciting four weeks, with many ups and downs. One young Canadian, Yuri Dakunchak, even ended up in the hospital with dysentery, an experience he is not likely to forget.

"It was a filthy hospital, terrible, there were dogs and cats walking around everywhere and they were washing my plates in water I wouldn't even wash my dog in," he said.

Yet Mr. Dakunchak and other Dzvin participants wouldn't hesitate to return next year on another Dzvin tour. They talk of the warm bonds they made with people, the interesting and often unvisited regions they went to, and most importantly, the fact that they were able to influence people, to play some sort of role on Ukraine's road to democracy.

"I did in one month what people here haven't been able to do in 72 years," said Ms. Jejna. "No one in our parents' lifetime ever thought we'd be able to do this. Next year we'll probably be working harder than ever."



An information table is manned by Canadians and Ukrainians in Sviatove, Luhanske Oblast.



In Dmytriv, Donetsk Oblast, Dzvin participants address the public.

Ukraine and Russia: relations before and after the failed coup

by Dr. Roman Solchanyk
RFE/RL Research Institute

CONCLUSION

All of this appeared to change in the aftermath of the failed coup. The initial decrees issued by Boris Yeltsin and the appointment of RSFSR officials to fill posts in the central administration sparked a reaction in Ukraine as well as in other republics. It was reported that Leonid Kravchuk was "frightened by calls in Russia that most of the portfolios should go in the future union government to Russian citizens."

Anatoly Sobchak, addressing the extraordinary session of the USSR Supreme Soviet on its opening day, although conceding that some of the statements being heard from the Russian leadership and the RSFSR deputies were "emotional," at the same time called into question the motives of the various republics proclaiming their independence, suggesting that this was a ploy, that "under the cover of this talk about national independence they are trying to retain these [Communist] structures, but with a new face."

The same day, August 26, Mr. Yeltsin's press office issued the statement on border issues. The Ukrainian response was predictable. On August 27, Ukrainian Deputy Serhiy Riabchenko warned his colleagues in the USSR Supreme Soviet about the "dangers of recreating imperial structures, but under different names" and demanded that the Russian leadership disavow its statement on the border.

A similar warning was issued by Rukh. "Once more, an attempt at a Ukrainian rebirth, just as it did 72 years ago, calls forth high-handed rejection from certain newly democratized leaders of Russia — victors over the Red Putschists. Once more, illusions of messianism, once more the 'Big Brother' syndrome, imperial aspirations regarding one's neighbors."

The Presidium of the Ukrainian Supreme Council was more diplomatic. On August 27 it instructed the Parliament's press center to issue a statement stating that:

(1) the Ukrainian declaration of independence affirmed the indivisibility and inviolability of Ukraine's territory;

(2) the Ukrainian leadership has no doubts regarding its borders with the RSFSR;

(3) the Presidium of the Ukrainian Supreme Council is ready to discuss any border questions on the basis of the Ukrainian-Russian treaty of November 19, 1990;

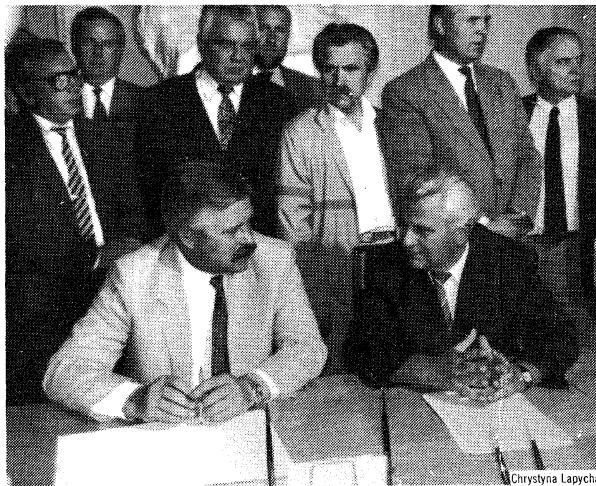
(4) Article 6 of that treaty recognizes the territorial integrity of Ukraine and the RSFSR in line with the currently existing borders within the USSR;

(5) should one of the signatories leave the USSR its borders should be defined as those existing on November 19 — i.e., the existence or non-existence of union relationships cannot serve as a basis for questioning the borders between Ukraine and the RSFSR; and

(6) as a result, there is no legal foundation to treat the statement of August 26 as having any bearing on relations between Ukraine and Russia.

On the same day Mr. Kravchuk held a press conference at which he told reporters that "territorial claims are very dangerous," that he had already discussed the issue with Mr. Yeltsin and that an explanation from the Russian president or on his behalf would be forthcoming that evening. Whether such an explanation materialized remains unknown.

The growing tension in Ukrainian-Russian relations was not helped much



Chrysina Lappchak

Russian Vice-President Aleksandr Rutskoi (seated, left) and Ukrainian Supreme Council Chairman Leonid Kravchuk during signing of bilateral pact between the two republics on August 29 in Kiev.

by Mikhail Gorbachev somewhat cavalier remark regarding Ukraine's declaration of independence in his closing address to the USSR Supreme Soviet on August 27. The Soviet president, regaining his self-confidence, warned that he would do everything in his power to keep the union together and threatened to resign if his plans were not realized.

As for Ukraine, Mr. Gorbachev said that he did not think that the independence declaration meant that the Ukrainians had given up on the union treaty and the union. "Probably that which has happened in Ukraine was a reaction to the acute situation that emerged in connection with the August 26 statement. Moreover, he appeared to sanction the position taken by the RSFSR leadership, saying that in the event of secession from the union all kinds of questions would emerge, including territorial ones.

Earlier in the proceedings, Mr. Sobchak criticized Ukraine's decision to take control over military units located on its territory, citing the fact that the Soviet Union was a nuclear power. As

in his speech the preceding day, he argued for the retention of union structures.

But that which caused the most consternation in Ukraine was Moscow Mayor Gavriil Popov's remarks on the "Topical Interview" program on central television that evening. Mr. Popov, referring to the "parade of secessions," claimed that the declarations of independence announced by several republics were illegal, that he fully supported Mr. Yeltsin's position on the question of borders, and that the recent treaties concluded between Russia and the other republics needed to be renegotiated in the event that a given republic secedes from the union because of the large Russian minorities there.

If the question of secession was going to be raised, he maintained, then several issues had to be resolved, above all the problem of borders, which, in his view, should be decided by referendum. In this connection, Mr. Popov referred to the Crimea, Odessa Oblast and the Dniester region, in effect questioning Ukraine's jurisdiction over these areas.

The following day, the USSR Supreme Soviet witnessed a rather bizarre scene. Ivan Laptev, who was presiding at the session, broke off the discussion of Anatoli Lukyanov's address explaining his activities during the coup and announced that an "emergency situation" had developed. Mr. Laptev told the deputies that an RSFSR delegation that included Vice-President Aleksandr Rutskoi and Yeltsin adviser Sergei Stankevich was already on its way to Kiev and asked that they approve sending USSR Supreme Soviet delegation composed of Mr. Sobchak, Yuri Ryzhov, Mr. Riabchenko, and Yuriy Shcherbak.

Responding to demands from the hall to explain that was happening in Ukraine, Mr. Laptev said that the situation there was calm, that the emergency that he had mentioned referred to the Supreme Soviet in the sense that its proceedings had to be interrupted in order to take a decision on the delegation in connection with various statements that had been made the day before both in the Supreme Soviet and on television. He also pointed out that the issue had already been raised by Mr. Sobchak during the morning session.

Although it is difficult to determine what exactly was behind all of this, given the nature of Mr. Sobchak's earlier remarks on developments in Ukraine and his proposal that a special commission of the USSR Supreme Soviet be formed to hold talks with the Ukrainian leadership, it appears that it was the St. Petersburg mayor who pressed for the Ukrainian-Russian talks.

The leadership in Kiev had no advance warning of the visit. A Ukrainian journalist later commented that it would seem that it took several days for it to dawn upon the central authorities that Ukraine had declared its independence.

The RSFSR and Soviet delegations arrived in Kiev later in the day. At the airport, Mr. Rutskoi explained that they had come to work out a common program for the further regulation of relations in view of the "passions currently being aroused" by Ukraine's declaration of independence. "After

(Continued on page 11)



Portion of the crowd of nearly 10,000 that gathered outside the Ukrainian Parliament building chanting "independence" as the delegation from Moscow arrived on August 28 to discuss relations with Ukraine in the wake of its declaration of independence.

5,000 rally...

(Continued from page 5)

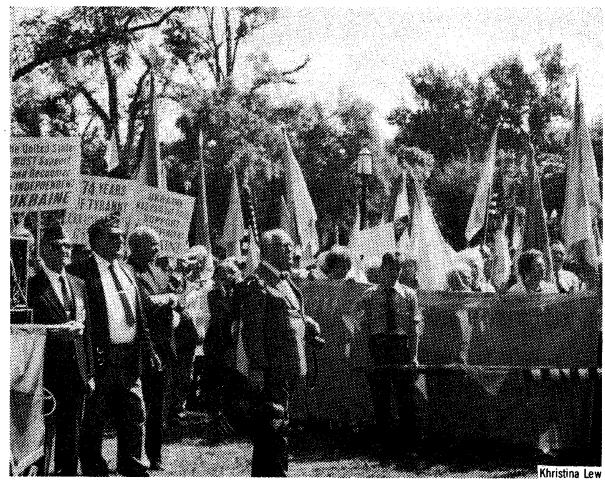
representatives to the United Nations with the "true representatives of the people," and emphasized that the senator "will fight in Congress to see that the United States recognizes these newest members of the free world... and that all future American assistance is given directly to the people of the republics."

"The suffering of the nation has reached its end, and the people declared their will to live freely among free nations of the world," stated the following speaker, Stephania Shabatura, a Ukrainian artist and long-time political prisoner, president of the lay Catholic society "Compassion" and deputy of the Lviv City Council.

"Today when the fate of Ukraine is being decided, let us remember that the future of an independent Ukraine depends on us and the *de facto* existence of a free and democratic Ukraine will force the world to recognize it," she said.



Dr. Lev Dobriansky



Kristina Lew
Ukrainian American Veterans and the Women's Association for the Defense of Four Freedoms for Ukraine join the rally to urge U.S. recognition of Ukraine.



Taras Petrynenko and Hrono perform at the independence rally. In the foreground stand members of SUM-A and Plast.

Ms. Shabatura's statement was followed by the reading of several Congressional statements of support by Ms. Gallo and Mr. Iwanciw. The following U.S. legislators sent state-

ments to the Committee for U.S.A. Recognition of Ukraine's Independence: Sens. Dennis DeConcini (R-Ariz.); Barbara Mikulski (D-Md.); Donald Riegle (D-Mich.); Harris Wof-

ford (D-Pa.); Reps. David Bonior (D-Mich.); William Broomfield (D-Mich.); Benjamin Cardin (D-Md.); Christopher Cox (R-Calif.); Benjamin Gilman (R-N.Y.); Constance Morella (R-Md.); Mary Rose Oakar (D-Ohio); Don Ritter (R-Pa.); Gov. George Voinovich (R-Ohio).

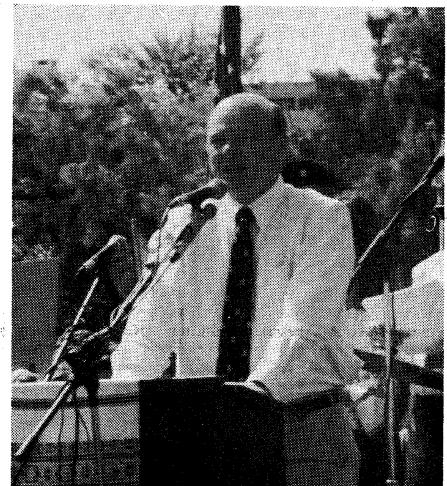
Lane Kirkland, president of the AFL-CIO, also sent a greeting to the committee, highlighting a recent trip to Ukraine in which he had an opportunity to meet with leaders of democratic groups, politicians, academicians, human rights activists and individual trade union organizations.

The demonstrators listened to a taped message from Zbigniew Brzezinski, former national security advisor to President Jimmy Carter. In his message Dr. Brzezinski stated:

"As an American, I rejoice at Ukraine's liberation. As an American of Polish origin, I salute the courage of the tens of thousands of Ukrainians who suffered and died so that Ukraine would live. Your devotion to liberty is not 'suicidal nationalism based on ethnic hatred.' It represents a historically rooted and internationally legitimate desire for national independence."

"The time has come for America and the world to recognize that a free and democratic Ukraine is as essential to a stable Europe as a free and democratic Russia or as free and democratic Baltic states."

Following the reading of the statements, Mr. Iwanciw called on Ukrai-



Dr. Gregory Stanton

nian Americans to write letters to President Bush urging U.S. recognition of Ukraine, and led the demonstrators in a chant:

"What do we want?" "Recognition!" responded the demonstrators. "When do we want it?" — "Now!"

Taras Petrynenko and Hrono returned to the stage to perform what many in the diaspora claim is Ukraine's unofficial anthem — "Ukraino" — amid hundreds of waving Ukrainian national flags.

The rally concluded with the reading of the resolution of the Committee for U.S.A. Recognition of Ukraine's Independence (see page 5 for full text) and the performance of "Hey u Lazi Chernova Kalyna" by Promin.

Askold Lozynskyi, on behalf of the UCCA, formally concluded the two-hour program by stating: "Diplomatic recognition for Ukraine would be in the great American tradition of supporting those who are struggling for democracy and independence. Recognizing Ukraine is the right thing to do. Today's rallies in Washington, Chicago and Los Angeles mark the launching of our recognition campaign."

"Our message, Mr. President: Read our lips. Ukrainian Americans will not rest until independent and democratic Ukraine is accorded full diplomatic recognition by the United States of America."

The rally ended with the singing of "She Ne Vmerla Ukraina," the Ukrainian national anthem.

Newsbriefs...

(Continued from page 2)

• KIEV — On June 5 the new general consul of Czechoslovakia in Ukraine was introduced at a press conference. Robert Harencar was active in politics during the Prague Spring, but was removed from political activity after the Soviet invasion and made a comeback only after the democratic rebirth. His first concern is to move all those of Czech and Slovak descent who suffered from the Chernobyl disaster to Czechoslovakia. These immigrants to Czechoslovakia would receive cottages, gua-

ranteed employment and a sum of 4,500 korunas, which would equal about \$300 (U.S.). (Rukh Press)

• KIEV — Greek Prime Minister Konstantinos Mitsotakis, who met with Ukrainian Prime Minister Vitaly Fokin on July 23, supports signing an economic agreement with Ukraine by the end of this year. The agreement would entail opening trade centers in Athens in Kiev, and possible cooperation in telecommunications. Mr. Fokin offered Greece a "cooperation package" — a metro in Athens built by Ukrainian construction workers, a Ukrainian-Greek business center, a diagnostic and therapeutic center in Kiev and some joint ventures. Since Ukraine pays from 3 to 5 billion rubles to the USSR fund annually, it wants to know its share of the credits that the West is offering the USSR Prime Minister Fokin told the Greek prime minister. (Interfax)

• VILNIUS — A treaty of cooperation was signed between Vilnius, the capital of Lithuania, and Kiev, the capital of Ukraine, at the Vilnius Municipal Office on June 21, marking the first such treaty between Vilnius and a city of the Soviet Union. (Vilnius Radio)

Nostra culpa

In the article headlined "Birth center in Kiev to be opened by MiraMed" (September 15) MiraMed's address was incorrectly printed. The correct address is 3414½ Fremont Ave. N., Seattle, WA 98103.

In last week's Weekly we reported on the retirement of Luba Lapychak-Lesko after 41 years with the Svoboda Press. Mrs. Lapychak-Lesko's last name was inadvertently spelled Lapychak-Leshko. Our apologies to our dear former co-worker.

"The time has come for America and the world to recognize that a free and democratic Ukraine is as essential to a stable Europe as a free and democratic Russia or as free and democratic Baltic states."

Following the reading of the statements, Mr. Iwanciw called on Ukrai-

Ukraine and Russia...

(Continued from page 9)

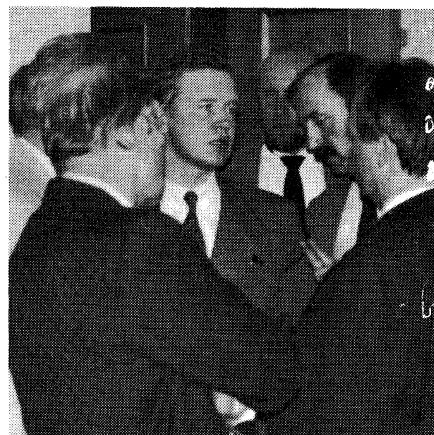
all," said Mr. Rutskoi, "in the final analysis we are Slavs."

At the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet, the delegations were met by a decidedly unfriendly crowd that was described as the largest seen there since the student strike last October. According to an eyewitness to the negotiations, the initial attitude of Messrs. Sobchak and Rutskoi was such that it elicited a response from the Ukrainians to the effect that the Russian guests might do well to remember that they are on the territory of an independent country, that is to say, abroad.

Mr. Sobchak, addressing the crowd during a break in the talks, pronounced what was described as a "fatal" sentence: "It is important for us to be together." The crowd is reported to have responded with shouts like "No!" "Shame!" and "Ukraine without Moscow!"

After about 12 hours, the talks yielded an eight-point joint communiqué pledging cooperation to preclude the "uncontrolled disintegration of the union state" by setting up "interim inter-state structures" for a transitional period which could be joined by interested states who are subjects of the "former USSR" regardless of their current status. It called on these states to immediately proceed with an economic agreement and refrain from any unilateral decisions with regard to strategic military matters. The document also confirmed those articles of the treaty between Ukraine and Russia relating to the rights of its citizens and the territorial integrity of the two republics and provided for an exchange of envoys.

Mr. Sobchak, reporting to the USSR Supreme Soviet on the talks, told the deputies that one of the lessons resulting



Sergei Stankevich, adviser to Russian President Boris Yeltsin, in a discussion with Ukrainian people's deputies, including (from right) Vyacheslav Chornovil and Mykola Porovsky.

from the negotiations in Kiev was that "Ukraine, like other republics, has firmly taken the path towards genuine independence, genuine freedom, the formation of its own statehood, and no one can force it to verge from this path."

Conclusion

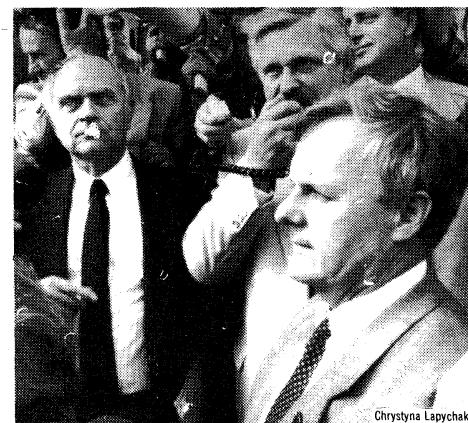
The Ukrainian-Russian "crisis" was liquidated as quickly as it had arisen. Its immediate cause was the statement issued in Mr. Yeltsin's name by his press office, which Messrs. Sobchak and Ryzhov subsequently characterized as a "mistake" and "unfortunate."

This view was echoed by Messrs. Stankevich and Rutskoi, both of whom insisted that Mr. Yeltsin's statement had no official character and that the Russian president could not speak for

the entire RSFSR Parliament. Interestingly, Mr. Yeltsin reiterated his position on border questions during a meeting with Kazakh President Nursultan Nazarbayev on August 27 and again the following evening, while the Ukrainian-Russian talks were in progress, in an interview with a French radio station.

The problem, however, is not with any given statement by this or that Russian politician. Such incidents are only a reflection of a much more fundamental problem — i.e., whether or not Russia, in the absence of the old imperial center, will be able to discard its imperial legacy and develop relations with the newly independent former republics on an equal basis. The first signals provide little justification for optimism. With few exceptions, Russian leaders, both of the Kremlin and the Russian White House variety, are finding it difficult to come to terms with the reality that the empire has collapsed.

This is perhaps best exemplified by Roy Medvedev, for many years touted as an exemplary liberal and democrat, at least in the West. In a recent article, after putting forth a number of standard arguments in favor of "a tighter union," in the final analysis simply states: "Well, such a powerful state as



Chrystyna Lapychak

Russian Vice-President Aleksandr Rutskoi addresses the throng outside the Parliament building. In the foreground is St. Petersburg Mayor Anatoly Sobchak; on the left is Dmytro Pavlychko, chairman of the Ukrainian Parliament's Committee on Foreign Affairs.

the Soviet Union simply cannot collapse." In this context, the Ukrainian question always assumes major importance.

This was reflected in a recent interview with Mr. Gorbachev: "There can be no union without Ukraine, I feel, and no Ukraine without the union. These Slavic states, Russia and Ukraine, were precisely that axis along which, for centuries, events turned and a huge multinational state developed. That is the way it will remain. I am convinced of it."

The crucial words in the above statement are "union" and "Russia," which seem to be so easily interchangeable. This comes as no surprise. A recent poll reported that the Russian public is "schizophrenic" about its national identity — 43 percent think of themselves as Russians and 42 percent as Soviets. From the standpoint of the non-Russians and, many argue, in the interests of the Russians themselves, it is precisely this confusion which must be overcome if there is to be a normalization of relations between Russia and the former republics.

Turning the pages...

(Continued from page 6)

commemorations of the Babyn Yar tragedy that are scheduled to take place in Kiev during the week beginning September 29.

Mr. Stebelsky responded by writing: "What disturbs me mostly is your intolerance of the historical facts and non-scholarly attitude to the Babyn Yar tragedy and Ukrainian-Jewish relations. ... I feel it is inaccurate, unfair and destructive to label all Ukrainians as anti-Semitic, or all Jews as anti-Ukrainians."

As far as the Babyn Yar massacre is concerned, Mr. Stebelsky went on to provide facts and figures on this tragic episode in history, pointing out that among the 200,000 victims were mostly Jews, Ukrainians and others. The Jews, he noted, were designated for extermination simply because they were Jews, the Ukrainians were killed because they resisted the Germans.

He continued: "With the intensification of official anti-Semitism, Soviet propaganda from Moscow — not the Ukrainian Soviet overlords from Kiev as you pretend — conspicuously avoided mention of the execution of Jews and Ukrainians. You jumped on the wrong horse blaming Ukrainian Communists for the deliberate omission of Jewish victims. It is not a secret that the Ukrainian puppet government was taking all orders from the Russians in Moscow."

Mr. Stebelsky further noted that the Intermountain Jewish News editorial "deliberately follows Soviet propaganda and omitted around 70,000 to 80,000 Ukrainian victims executed by the Germans at Babyn Yar."

He concluded his letter by stating: "I am of the opinion that the time has come to stop preaching slander and hatred on both sides of the fence, especially in the United States of America. It is time to look to the future, time for serious and honest research and unbiased dialogue, time to improve our relationship, build bridges of understanding and mutual respect for the benefit of our nations and the coming generations."

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Join the UNA

Wilkes Barre, Pa.
District Committee of UNA Branches
announces that its

DISTRICT ORGANIZATIONAL MEETING

will be held

on Sunday, October 6, 1991 at 2:00 p.m.
at Hall of St. Volodymyr Ukrainian Catholic Church
87 Zerbe Avenue, Edwardsville, Pa.

Obligated to attend the meeting are District Committee Officers, Branch Officers and 32nd Convention Delegates of the following Branches:

29, 164, 169, 223, 236, 282, 333

All UNA members are welcome as guests at the meeting.

AGENDA:

1. Opening
2. Review of the District's 1991 organizational activities
3. Address by UNA Supreme Treasurer
4. General UNA topics
5. Adoption of membership campaign plan for the balance of the current year
6. Questions and answers
7. Adjournment

Meeting will be attended by:

Alexander Blahitka, UNA Supreme treasurer

FOR THE DISTRICT COMMITTEE:

Tymko Butrey, Chairman ■ Anna Zinich, Secretary ■ Henry Bolosky, Treasurer

Kravchuk addresses...

(Continued from page 3)

Natalia Feduschak: I just want to clarify something. One of the issues you have spoken about was the Ukrainian consul-general in Canada. Are you talking about a Ukrainian consul-general or are you talking about a Soviet consul-general? My second question is, will you ask Canada to give any other kind of economic aid to Ukraine that falls outside of what is happening in the Soviet Union?

Mr. Kravchuk: Ukrainian. Yes, this would be a new structure, a consul-general of Ukraine in Canada. Yes, this would be a new structure under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ukraine.

Natalia Feduschak: So is this a first step toward international recognition of Ukraine by Canada?

Mr. Kravchuk: I think so.

Natalia Feduschak: So you are confident that Canada will recognize Ukraine?

Mr. Kravchuk: I think not only Canada, but all the states of the world will finally recognize Ukraine. I'm sure of that. But when it will happen, sooner or later, I hope that on December 1, the people of Ukraine, Ukrainians, Russians, Jews, Poles, Bulgarians, Hungarians will vote and say they support the declared act of independence of Ukraine, which guarantees them national equality, well-being — so they will cross out "no" and leave "yes."

Lisa Trei: I understand that there are plans now to set up a Ukrainian army and that there may be a Soviet strategic force remaining in Ukraine. When the

Declaration of Sovereignty was passed, I understand that Ukraine wanted to create a nuclear-free zone here. If that is the case, are you going to permit nuclear weapons to remain on Ukrainian soil, and if so, in whose hands are they going to be?

Mr. Kravchuk: Yes, it's true. Ukraine has nuclear forces, and they are not small. Ukraine has intentions to develop its own armed forces, which to our mind must consist of two parts: those which would be subordinated directly to the Ukrainian government, and those that are on Ukrainian territory but are ruled from a common center, but not without information and coordination on the part of the Ukrainian government. I mean just the military strategic forces.

As far as nuclear forces are concerned, we are ready to start direct negotiations with those republics of the former union which have nuclear forces on their territory: Russia, Kazakhstan, Ukraine and Byelorussia. We can come to an agreement on how we should act in this respect. We are ready for reduction. We are ready for destruction. If we speak about mobile nuclear forces, their reduction and destruction is not technically such a complicated problem. But stationary nuclear armed forces are technically much more complicated and require billions of rubles to destroy them.

But Ukraine cannot initiate any actions in regard to nuclear arms unilaterally. We want all our counterparts to take part in tackling this issue in regard to mobile missiles. If we talk about stationary strategic forces we'd like to become part of a global process with the participation of the U.N. Security Council. We are ready for this and we can initiate it, but we stand for negotiations on all levels depending on the character of this or that weaponry.

Daniel Sneider: That means that you don't accept Mr. Yeltsin's idea that nuclear weapons should be reconcentrated back in Russia?

Mr. Kravchuk: No.

Juan Tamaya: A lot of people I've talked to here feel that Ukrainian citizens should not serve in a Soviet confederated army. Do you believe that they should? Is that part of your vision of collective security?

Mr. Kravchuk: I think that Ukrainian citizens have the right to serve in the army they choose to serve in. But at the same time I think that Ukraine is a large state of 52 million people and we have enough of a variety of armed forces here to allow citizens of Ukraine to serve on its territory. The rest is just a matter of free will. If someone wants to serve in the Northern Fleet or in the Far East, this is their private business. If we start building a professional army, this question will take a different shape. But today this is our position.

In regard to the second question. When the Canadian secretary of foreign affairs was here, she mentioned that Canada will grant credit to Ukraine worth \$50 million (Canadian). Part of this includes \$1 million for Chernobyl, and \$800,000 for agrarian problems, but when we come to an agreement for a sum, we wouldn't say no.

Roman Ferencevych: You are a presidential candidate for Ukraine for the December 1 elections. What type of program will you offer your electors, and what will you do as president?

Mr. Kravchuk: You know, the future president, like us today, will have so many problems that he must start with one thing. But the goals are now clar-

fied, the political issues are tackled and will be solved finally. So the goal of the president is to ensure that all the laws that guarantee democracy, market development, financial development, human and cultural development, preservation of the intellect should start working.

If the president doesn't succeed in implementing working realistic mechanisms for the human being guaranteeing freedom and human rights, such a president won't remain a president for a very long time. This is the most important thing. I'm against putting forward constantly newer and newer programs, as some of my colleagues tend to do. The programs are numerous and not all of them are bad, but there are no mechanisms and there is no will and power to implement them.

Chrystyna Lapychak: Can you please explain in greater detail the reasons for Ukraine's current insolvency problem? In other words, lack of cash, as I understand is a problem now. What is Ukraine doing to solve this problem?

Mr. Kravchuk: We, indeed, have some shortages of money in circulation. It so happens that salaries started rising quickly, while production has been reduced by about 10 percent and we have some shortages of money in circulation. We don't have the technology in Ukraine to produce money and we need about 1 billion right now and all in all about 10 billion in cash to provide for normal circulation to pay salaries. Right now about 20 percent (of the rubles) are worn out every year. This is the problem we face: where to find cash? We are working on that now.

And now we are working on producing our own currency, our own national currency.

Chrystyna Lapychak: How soon and is that realistic in solving the problem immediately?

Mr. Kravchuk: Immediately it's never possible. If we talk about producing the currency outside the territory of Ukraine, it might be March or April of next year. If we speak about the production of banknotes and money in Ukraine, it will take about a year or 18 months. We are conducting negotiations with Canadian and Swiss companies. I hope this issue will be solved on the basis of economic accounts.

Christine Demkowych: Just following up on her question, yesterday a member from Canada had mentioned that Canada could print money for you in two months, but instead your government has decided to print coupons for October out of France. Some people believe that this is being done to delay the printing of a national currency.

Mr. Kravchuk: I haven't heard this. When I spoke with some Canadian businessmen, they spoke about printing the money up by March or April. Of course, part of the money might be (Continued on page 15)

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Also described is the life of 2 Ukrainian farmers on the Ohio Dull farm for 7 mos. "I am not aware of any other Americans in over 50 years to live for this duration in rural USSR. Nor do I know of any existing study that approaches intimate, interior perspective of this book." — Dr. J. Thomas Sanders, Assistant Professor of Soviet history, US Naval Academy, Annapolis.

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Ukraine's economic...

(Continued from page 6)

Ukraine has a ready supply of relatively cheap labor. Finally, by Soviet standards, Ukraine has a high proportion of people with a middle or a higher education, and a significant number of able scientists who have been able to apply their research to the industrial workplace.⁶

Alongside these perceived advantages, one must place some serious weaknesses. Ukrainian economists have used the example of Poland as a state in a comparable position. When Poland moved toward a market economy at the end of the 1980s, it experienced a sudden decline in living standards. Comparatively, Ukraine is in a worse position because a decline in living standards had been projected even before the application of a "shock program" to introduce a market economy.

Ukraine has a high proportion of unskilled labor. By Western scales, labor productivity is low in the republic and work discipline is comparatively poor. Alongside this, one must take into account a relatively high degree of unionization at the workplace in the form of a national strike committee. It is plausible to suggest that this committee could readily disrupt production if economic difficulties continue to mount, thus creating a vicious circle.

Many of Ukraine's factories are lacking in modern and new equipment. About 11 percent of the equipment currently used in Ukraine's enterprises has been in service for more than 20 years.⁷ In the steel industry, open-hearth furnaces are still prevalent and outnumber the more advanced electrical converters. Coal mines are highly dangerous and the accident rate in Ukrainian mines is among the highest in the world, in short, Ukraine's production potential may have reached its saturation point, and opportunities for future industrial development are limited.

Moreover, Ukraine's economy possesses a certain imbalance in that the weight of its industrial power lies in the Don-Dnieper Basin, in which the density of the population is exceptionally

high. These industries in the past have been closely connected with the all-union economy and that of Russia in particular.

It has been speculated elsewhere that Ukraine's economic future may lie as an agricultural nation.⁸ However, the difficulty in this sphere has been the continuing decline of the agricultural population. Between 1975 and 1990, the rural population of Ukraine decreased by 16.5 percent (from 20.3 to 17 million people). The decline has occurred mainly because young people are migrating from the villages to the towns. As a result, the elderly are left behind and there has been a corresponding increase in the death rate and decline of the birth rate in Ukrainian villages.

With the exception of the Crimea, in every oblast of Ukraine, the natural increase of the rural population has been less than that of the urban. In some regions, such as the Don-Dnieper Basin, the difference exceeds 300 percent.⁹

Ukraine's environmental situation has given rise to great concern. Indeed, the head of the Ukrainian Green Party, Yuri Shcherbak, is standing for election to the Ukrainian presidency as an ecological candidate and the minister of the environment. Annually, Ukraine releases about 11 million tons of dangerous byproducts into the atmosphere, which has been calculated as 0.22 tons per year per resident. By comparison, the figure in Byelorussia is 0.12 tons; Moldova, 0.11 and Latvia, 0.07.

Forest resources have been greatly depleted over the past eight years, while a significant quantity of humus in the soil has been depleted through soil and wind erosion. Conversely, recultivation of the land has been limited because of shortage of funds over the period 1976-1990. Finally, although less developed industrially than some other regions, a crisis situation has been declared in some parts of Ivano-Frankivske (and Prykarpattia in general) because of the presence of dangerous chemical factories.¹⁰

The link between industrial pollution and environmental protest is clear, and in fact it is inconceivable that Ukraine could continue such hazardous development without open protest. Again then, one can posit, ultimately, a major

reorientation of Ukrainian industry.

Over all, the disadvantages outlined appear to outweigh the advantages, but one can append what might be termed "medium-term benefits" for Ukraine. It may have the option, for example, of exporting grain or coal for hard currency once its economy has been taken from the form.¹¹ Moscow ministries' control.

The republic is already receiving technical assistance from Canadian managers and farmers, from the Harvard University Project on Economic Reform in Ukraine and others.¹² Several European countries, the United States and Canada have recently opened consulates in Kiev, which can be changed into full embassies if the referendum vote on independence is positive. Germany is assisting Ukraine in the development of its own currency.

Leonid Kravchuk has maintained a high international profile, and despite the occasional setback (an apparent reluctance to condemn the Moscow coup from the outset, for example), has been able to command significant popularity at home, notwithstanding his past links to the Communist Party leadership in Ukraine.¹²

Yet there are too many imponderable factors for one to state other than that an independent Ukraine, in the long term, may be in a better position than most other former Soviet republics. One is assuming territorial integrity, for example, though the independence of the Baltic republics has completely discredited the 1939 Nazi-Soviet Pact, prompting Romania to raise questions about the USSR's acquisition of parts

of Bessarabia and northern Bukovyna in 1940, and which currently form part of the Chernivtsi and Odessa oblasts. Poland, at least, is on excellent terms with Ukraine. Border questions with Poland might otherwise be extremely complex.

In the short term, Ukraine may have enough food for the winter, unlike other territories, but it is likely to experience a shortage of power. Indeed, a recurring energy crisis seems certain given the commitment to dismantling Ukrainian nuclear power plants that account for about 25 percent of the republic's electricity generation. The prognosis for Ukraine, then, is not good, though it is significantly rosier than for most other former Soviet republics.

6. Heyets, p. 19. This factor is listed as one of four major prerequisites for a highly developed market economy by one of Ukraine's leading economists. See I. Lukinov, "Rynok: Nadiyi i Realist," *Ekonomika Radyanskoyi Ukrayini*, No. 4 (April 1991), p. 9.

7. Heyets, p. 21.

8. David R. Marples, "Ukraine Under Perestroika: Ecology, Economics and the Workers' Revolt," New York: St. Martin's Press, 1991, p. 220.

9. M. Dolishnyi "Rehionalni Problemy Ekonomicznoho i Sotsialnoho Rozvytku Ukrayini," *Ekonomika Radyanskoyi Ukrayini*, No. 5 (May 1991), p. 14.

10. Dolishnyi, pp. 18-20.

11. See "Update: Program on Economic Reform in Ukraine," *The Ukrainian Weekly*, September 8, 1991, p. 4.

12. On Kravchuk, see, for example, Roman Solchanyk, "Ukraine: From Chornobyl to Sovereignty," Report on the USSR, Vol. 3, No. 31, August 2, 1991, p. 26.

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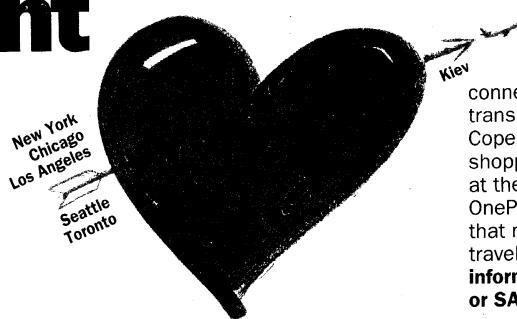
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Wayne State hosts Lviv grad students

DETROIT — The Wayne State University School of Business Administration is hosting 26 graduate students from the University of Lviv, Ukraine, beginning Friday, September 20.

They will stay in the Detroit area for two weeks as part of a three-city tour of the United States. During that time, the business school will provide an academic agenda including instruction on small business management, marketing, finance, production and manufacturing.

They also will visit local businesses, including Ford Motor Co. and the Budd Co., as well as the state capital and cultural attractions. Some group members, in addition to their academic pursuits, will be looking to make business contacts with Detroit area firms.

Housing for the students Detroit visit will be provided by families of the area's Ukrainian community.

"The business school's current relationship with the University of Lviv Institute of Management can only be strengthened by the students' visit," said William Voiz, dean of the business



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school. "Hopefully, it will further our goal of a cooperative program."

The addition of Detroit to the students' U.S. tour schedule was the result of efforts by Vera Andrushkiw, Ukrainian lecturer for WSU's department of Germanic and Slavic languages and literatures. She is serving as coordinator of the group's Detroit stay, along with Raymond Genick, director of the business school's Small Business Development Center, and Donna Santo, assistant dean of student affairs for the business school.

New demand...

(Continued from page 7)

sold more Russian flags in the past 60 days than in all of 1990, while Latvian, Lithuanian and Estonian flags have been popular for a while.

Mr. Beard also told the Star-Ledger that, as various republics declare their independence and get news coverage, "people in the flag business believe they should have it (the flag) in stock." News organizations also need flag for the graphics, he added.

Judy Caruso, an office manager and saleswoman at the Apollo Flag Co. Inc., brought up another intriguing customer reaction. "We have had a large interest in the new Russian flag, but strangely enough, we have had an awful lot of people buying the Communist flag because they really think it will be a collector's item," she said.

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Kravchuk addresses...

(Continued from page 12)

produced in October or November, but the whole mass of money we need may be produced much later. If we are to introduce our own currency, we must have as much as we need.

We can't start introducing money when we have 10 percent of what we need. We have to say, for instance, what we feel is a realistic sum, say 5 billion. If we have 1 billion in October we won't introduce it because it wouldn't provide enough for our economy.

Juan Tamayo: In the future Soviet Union that you envision, who would be in charge of two very important items of foreign policy and taxation? Who would have the final authority over taxation?

Mr. Kravchuk: Those who forge the union or later become members of it will create their own union structures. Those union structures will be responsible for all those issues delegated to them by the members of the union. A union presupposes the creation of corresponding central structures. Those central structures will tackle the joint or common problems, problems of all the members.

Lissa Trei: I've talked to several of the people who are running for president, along with yourself. I wanted to ask, at this point there is no vice-presidency in Ukraine, is that something that may be created in the future? If so, would this be something you might offer if you were elected president to one of your opponents to broaden your base of support?

Mr. Kravchuk: I was for such a position when we voted for it and I tried to convince the deputies of the necessity of such a position. But today I wouldn't like to introduce any changes, because the people are very suspicious of any changes after adoption of the decision. Today there is a lot of talk about shifting the date of the referendum, shifting the presidential election, establishing a vice-presidential position. I think if we go this route we'll sow distrust among the people toward our actions. That's why I wouldn't change anything.

But if in the course of time, we'll feel that a vice-president is necessary, we might be able to elect one, although there are states without a vice-president, like France.

Roman Ferencevych: What's the situation with food supplies in Ukraine for the upcoming winter?

Mr. Kravchuk: I think if we buy the necessary concentrated feed for livestock abroad, we won't have big problems with bread, dairy products and meat. So we are not worried right now about the menace of food shortages. The problem is that we need about 4 million to buy a million tons of animal feed and a million tons of corn. And then the problem will be more or less solved. There wouldn't be

absolute well-being, it does not exist today, but nevertheless it wouldn't be a serious problem.

Daniel Sneider: How would you describe your differences, if any, with Rukh and the Rukh leadership at this point, particularly with Mr. Chornovil, who is running against you, on any major questions of policy?

Mr. Kravchuk: There is one serious difference. I wouldn't like to analyze in detail, it's a huge problem. But my position lies in the following: that stability is key for Ukraine and that's why an immediate radical turnover is not necessary — just to sack people, just to create some enemy, not to frighten anyone by telling people that the enemy is around the corner, not to sow any kind of suspicion between the east and west.

There must be people for whom this land is dear. The people must be allowed to elect leaders, whomever they chose or want. Because if someone from the center will be sent in to remove leaders, it would simply be the old system, it would be democracy upside down. That's why I'm for a cautious, weighted approach toward the realistic solution of all the problems, for the realistic understanding of the political situation with its current forces.

But today we can only do things under the current conditions. Our wishes cannot come before the real conditions, the current placement of political forces.

I must say that I have to go to the session now. I was very pleased to meet with you.

Byelorussian...

(Continued from page 2)

• In the contaminated areas there is a considerable increase in thyroid gland diseases (especially in children), various cancers, anemias, disorders of immune systems and upper respiratory illnesses.

• Birth rates have dropped because people are afraid to have children. More infants are born with Downs Syndrome, and mutations have emerged in plants and animals.

In the name of the Byelorussian Socio-Ecological Union Chernobyl, Mr. Yakovenko and Prof. Lutsko are issuing an appeal to the world public for assistance in building homes for the thousands of evacuees who are still waiting to be resettled and for factories

that can produce disposable syringes, I.V. bottles and other medical equipment.

The two men are also asking for help in building hospitals for stricken preschool children who need to be accompanied by their mothers during their treatment, and an international institute where specialists from all parts of the world can do their research.

"Byelorussia has become a live laboratory," said Prof. Lutsko.

For more information call: Ludmilla Thorne (212) 473-9691 in New York; Nikolay Zayev 529-96-64 in Moscow; or Vasil Yakovenko 20-39-04 in Minsk.

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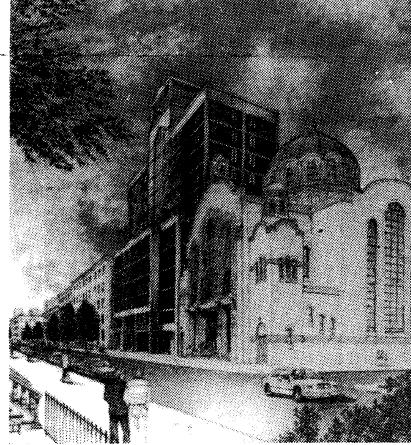
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Kiev theater to perform in New Jersey

UPPER MONTCLAIR, N.J. — Theatre on Podol, one of the first theaters in Ukraine to exist independent of any state financial support, will make its New Jersey debut at Montclair State on October 3-5.

The Theatre on Podol is located in Kiev, the capital city of Ukraine. Podol is an old, historic section of Kiev. The company of 16 actors will perform Shakespeare's "Midsummer Night's Dream" on October 3, "Vertep" by Valeriy Shevchuk on October 4 and "Sophocles-Shakespeare-Brecht," a collage based on classic motifs on October 5.

"Midsummer Night's Dream" and "Sophocles-Shakespeare-Brecht" will be performed in Russian; "Vertep" will be performed in Ukrainian. A detailed program synopsis, as well as some simultaneous translation, will be provided at each performance.

Theatre on Podol's productions employ music, dance and mime to move the story line. According to Eduard Lev, company manager, Theatre on Podol makes adjustments for English-speaking audiences, so that each production transcends potential language barriers.

All three performances will be held in Memorial Auditorium on the Montclair State campus, beginning at 8 p.m. Tickets for each performance are \$10 standard, \$8 for Montclair State faculty and staff, and \$6 for students and senior citizens. Further information and ticket reservations may be obtained by calling the box office, (201) 893-5112.

Theatre on Podol is sponsored by Montclair State's School of Fine and Performing Arts, Office of Special Projects/Cultural Programming.

Theology courses offered in October

PITTSBURGH, Pa. — Various Fall courses in theology and related subjects are being offered throughout the U.S. during the month of October. The length of the courses is usually one day per week for about 6 to 8 weeks.

"An Introduction to Sacred Scripture" will be taught in Parma, Ohio. "The Writings of St. Paul" will be offered in Pittsburgh, Pa., Austintown, Ohio, and Parma, Ohio.

In the section titled "Catechist Formation," the courses offered are "The Elements of Tradition" (in Akron and Cleveland, Ohio) and "The Eyes of

Faith" (in Johnstown, Pa.)

The lector training sessions will be held: "A Well-Trained Tongue," (in McKeesport, Pa.) and "Iconography," (in Pittsburgh).

For information on these seminars call Sister Ann Laszok, (412) 481-9778.

A series of Miami workshops will also be held. These include "Stages of Faith," "Spiritual Growth through Prayer," "Re-discovering Marriage," "Sin and the Family" and "When I was Sick... Parishes that Care." For information on these, call (305) 262-4192.

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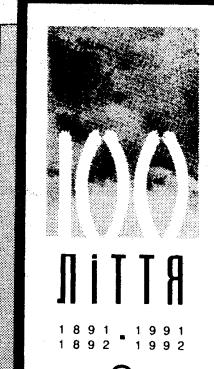
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PREVIEW OF EVENTS

October 1

PHILADELPHIA: The World Affairs Council and the Ukrainian Human Rights Committee will host a luncheon at noon at the Hilton Hotel (formerly the Hershey Hotel) on Broad and Locust. Dmytro Pavlychko, chairman of the Ukrainian Foreign Relations Committee, will speak. Reservations are required: check, VISA or Mastercard accepted. Call the World Affairs Council, (215) 922-2900, or Ulana Mazurkevich, (215) 782-1019.

October 3

NEWARK, N.J.: A cantor's course will begin at 7 p.m. with registration in the basement of St. John the Baptist Church, 733 Sandford Ave. Lessons will be at 7-9 p.m. and will be taught by a cantor from St. George's Cathedral in Lviv. Open to anyone from St. John's Deaconry, the \$100 course includes divine liturgy, Sunday tones, funeral, baptism, marriage, etc. and "samohlasni" tones. For further information, call St. John's Ukrainian Catholic Church, (201) 371-1356.

October 5

TRENTON, N.J.: Branch 19 of the Ukrainian National Women's League of America is sponsoring an autumn dance at St. Josaphat's Ukrainian Church Hall, 1195 Deutz Ave. Music will be provided by Tempo, starting at 9 p.m. The admission, which includes a buffet, is \$20 for adults and \$15 for students. For further information, please call Nataalka Posewka (609) 259-2763, or Maria Hluszok, (609) 585-3136.

October 6

JENKINTOWN, Pa.: The annual Ukrainian Festival will be held at Manor Junior College, Fox Chase Road and Forrest Avenue, from noon to 6 p.m. Events include dance, music, pony and hay rides, as well as samplings of ethnic foods and crafts. There will be a divine liturgy in the auditorium at 11 a.m. The program will begin at 1:30 p.m. with the Voloshky Ukrainian Dance Ensemble, the Haidamaky Ukrainian Vocal Ensemble, Vesna Dance Ensemble, Voloshky School Dancers and the Solovoyky Singers. There will also be a market where mastercraftsmen will demonstrate and exhibit Ukrainian beadwork, wood carving, weaving, pysanky, leathercraft, block printing and ceramics. Admission is \$3 for adults and \$1 for children. Parking is free. For further information, call (215) 885-2360.

CHICAGO: Joint the Chicago Group in apple picking at Paddy's Apple Patch in Woodstock, Ill. Members and prospective members are invited to "pick your own" from noon to 4 p.m. for \$10-\$12 a bushel. Bring your own lunch and blanket, and look for those wearing white Chicago Group visors. Paddy's is on St. Patrick's Road off Charles Alden Road in Woodstock, (815) 337-0141. For more information or to arrange a car pool, call Peter Tabor, (312) 850-9463.

CHICAGO: The Ukrainian National Women's League of America, Branch 6, invites the public to attend its annual jewelry fashion show, being held to benefit the Children of Chornobyl. The event will be held at the Ukrainian Cultural Center in Chicago, with cocktails at 12:30 p.m. and the luncheon and fashion show at 1:30 p.m. Members and guests will be modeling jewelry and accessories that will be available for purchase from selected vendors. Tickets are \$25, senior citizens and students, \$20. For tickets and table reservations please contact Bohdanna Domino, (708) 920-9623.

CHICAGO: Rev. Andrij Chirovsky, Ph.D., director of the Sheptytsky Institute of St. Paul University in Ottawa, will be a guest speaker on "Perspectives on the Further Resurgence of the Churches in Ukraine." This talk is sponsored by the Ukrainian American Justice Committee, and will be at 1 p.m. at the Ukrainian Cultural Center, 2251 W. Chicago Ave., (Chicago and Oakley). Admission is free.

October 11

PHILADELPHIA: "Hrono" will appear at 8 p.m. at Ulan's, 205 Bainbridge. For further information, call (215) 922-4152.

WARREN, Mich.: A two-man show of art works by Mykola Shymonych and his teacher, V. Dovbushynsky, will open at 7:30 p.m. at Chaika Gallery, 2649 Ryan Road. Both artists are from Lviv and the exhibit of their works, which will include acrylics, watercolors, graphics and oils, will run until October 25. Call Myra Kowal Dutkewych, (315) 755-5200, for further information and gallery hours.

October 12-13

CHICAGO: The Altar and Rosary Society of St. Joseph's Ukrainian Catholic Church, 5000 North Cumberland Ave., will have their fourth annual Big Early Bird Christmas Bazaar on Saturday, 9 p.m. to 5 p.m. and Sunday, 9 p.m. to 2 p.m. There will be 44 craft exhibitors, plus Ukrainian food.

October 13

TRENTON, N.J.: The Ukrainian Cultural Center cordially invites the public and its members to a picnic at 1 p.m. at the center, 477 Jeremiah Ave. For further information, call Olha Faraonoi, (609) 882-9419, or Borys Gulay, (609) 585-6208.

GREAT MEADOWS, N.J.: St. Nicholas Ukrainian Catholic Church will have its annual fall harvest festival by combined societies at the church hall, Route 46. Traditional Ukrainian foods will be on sale from 1 p.m. and there will be dancing to Jolly Joe Timmers' orchestra from 3 p.m. to 7 p.m. Admission is \$5. For further information, call (908) 637-6316.

October 16

CLEVELAND: John Carroll University, Department of Classical and Modern Languages and Cultures, with the support of the International Studies Center, will present a lecture on "Ukraine: The Quiet Revolution toward Independence" at 7:30 p.m. as part of its "Central and Eastern Europe: Euphoria and Agony" series. The lecture will be given by Andrew Fedynsky, a senior legislative assistant to Rep. Mary Rose Oakar and director of the Ukrainian Museum-Archives in Cleveland. It is free and open to the public, and refreshments and informational materials will be available. For group reservations and additional information, contact Liz Zitnik, (216) 397-4371.

October 19

CHICAGO: The Chicago branch of the Plast sorority Pershi Stezhi will hold an exhibit of ceramic sculptures by Alexandra Kochman at the gallery of the Ukrainian Cultural Center, 2247 W. Chicago Ave. Exhibit hours are from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. on Saturday and from 10 a.m. to 2 p.m. on Sunday, October 20. An opening reception will be held on Friday, October 18 at 8 p.m.